

notes, certificates of deposit, or a combination of those types of funds in an aggregate amount specified in the related prospectus supplement,

- a deposit from time to time of amounts specified in the related prospectus supplement to which the subordinated securityholders, if any, would otherwise be entitled, or
- any other manner specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Any amounts on deposit in the reserve account and the proceeds of any other instrument deposited in it upon maturity will be held in cash or will be invested in permitted investments. The applicable prospectus supplement may specify a different definition of permitted investments, but if it does not, then permitted investments will include obligations of the United States and specified agencies of the United States, certificates of deposit, specified commercial paper, time deposits and bankers acceptances sold by eligible commercial banks and specified repurchase agreements for United States government securities with eligible commercial banks. If a letter of credit is deposited with the trustee, the letter of credit will be irrevocable. Generally, any deposited instrument will name the trustee, in its capacity as trustee for the holders of the securities, as beneficiary and will be issued by an entity acceptable to each rating agency that rates the securities of the related series. Additional information about the instruments deposited in the reserve accounts will be specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Any amounts and payments on instruments deposited in a reserve account will be available for withdrawal from that reserve account for distribution to the securityholders for the purposes, in the manner and at the times specified in the related prospectus supplement.

Pool Insurance Policies

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, a separate pool insurance policy will be obtained for the pool and issued by the insurer named in the prospectus supplement. Each pool insurance policy will, subject to policy limitations, cover losses caused by defaults in payment on loans in the pool. The insurance will be in an amount equal to a specified percentage of the aggregate principal balance (as of the cut-off date) of the loans that are not covered as to their entire outstanding principal balances by primary mortgage guaranty insurance policies. As described in the related prospectus supplement, the servicer will present claims under the insurance policy to the pool insurer on behalf of itself, the trustee and the securityholders. The pool insurance policies are not blanket policies against loss, because claims under those policies may be made only for particular defaulted loans and only upon satisfaction of conditions precedent in the policy. The applicable prospectus supplement may specify that pool insurance will cover the failure to pay or the denial of a claim under a primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy, but if it does not, the pool insurance policies will not cover losses due to a failure to pay or denial of a claim under a primary mortgage guaranty insurance policy.

The original amount of coverage under each pool insurance policy will be maintained to the extent provided in the related prospectus supplement and may be reduced over the life of the related securities by the aggregate dollar amount of claims paid less the aggregate of the net amounts realized by the pool insurer upon disposition of all foreclosed properties. The applicable prospectus supplement may provide that the claims paid will be net of servicer expenses and accrued interest, but if it does not, then the amount of claims paid will include certain expenses incurred by the servicer as well as accrued interest on delinquent loans to the date of payment of the claim.

Accordingly, if aggregate net claims paid under any pool insurance policy reach the original policy limit, coverage under that pool insurance policy will be exhausted and any further losses will be borne by the securityholders.

Financial Instruments

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the trust fund may include one or more swap arrangements or other financial instruments that are intended to meet the following goals:

- to convert the payments on some or all of the loans from fixed to floating payments, or from floating to fixed, or from floating based on a particular index to floating based on another index;
- to provide payments in the event that any index rises above or falls below specified levels; or
- to provide protection against interest rate changes, certain types of losses, including reduced market value, or the payment shortfalls to one or more classes of the related series.

If a trust fund includes financial instruments of this type, the instruments may be structured to be exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Deposit Agreements

If specified in a prospectus supplement, the depositor or the seller and the trustee for a series of securities will enter into a deposit agreement with the entity specified in such prospectus supplement on or before the sale of that series of securities. Pursuant to the deposit agreement, all or a portion of the amounts held in the collection account, the distribution account or in any reserve fund would be invested with the entity specified in the prospectus supplement. The purpose of a deposit agreement would be to accumulate available cash for investment so that the cash, together with income thereon, can be applied to future distributions on one or more classes of securities. The trustee would be entitled to withdraw amounts invested pursuant to a deposit agreement, plus interest at a rate equal to the assumed reinvestment rate, in the manner specified in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement for a series of securities pursuant to which a deposit agreement is used will contain a description of the terms of such deposit agreement.

Cross-Collateralization

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the beneficial ownership of separate groups of assets included in a trust fund may be evidenced by separate classes of the related series of securities. In that case, credit support may be provided by a cross-collateralization feature requiring that distributions be made on securities evidencing a beneficial ownership interest in, or secured by, other asset groups within the same trust fund before distributions are made on subordinated securities evidencing a beneficial ownership interest in, or secured by, one or more other asset groups in that trust fund. Cross-collateralization may be provided by:

- allocating specified excess amounts generated by one or more asset groups to one or more other asset groups in the same trust fund, or

- allocating losses with respect to one or more asset groups to one or more other asset groups in the same trust fund.

As described in more detail in the related prospectus supplement, these losses or excess amounts, as the case may be, will be allocated to the outstanding class or classes of subordinated securities of the related series having the lowest rating assigned by any rating agency or the lowest payment priority. The prospectus supplement for a series that includes a cross-collateralization feature will describe the manner and conditions for applying the cross-collateralization feature.

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, the coverage provided by one or more forms of credit support may apply concurrently to two or more separate trust funds. If applicable, the related prospectus supplement will identify the trust funds to which the credit support relates and the manner of determining the amount of coverage provided by it and of the application of the coverage to the identified trust funds.

Derivatives Related To The Securities

If specified in the related prospectus supplement, a trust fund may acquire the benefit of derivative products. For any series that includes derivative products, the particular derivatives may provide support only to certain specified classes of securities and will be subject to limitations and conditions, all of which will be described in the related prospectus supplement. The derivative products will be limited to interest rate swaps, interest rate caps, floors, collars, corridors, other purchase obligations or financial arrangements to protect against interest rate moves, to otherwise supplement the interest rates on one or more classes of securities. These arrangements as well as the derivative product provider related to a series of securities will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Swaps and Yield Supplement Agreements

The trustee on behalf of a trust fund may enter into interest rate swaps and related caps, floors, corridors and collars to minimize the risk of securityholders from adverse changes in interest rates, which are collectively referred to as swaps, and other yield supplement agreements or similar yield maintenance arrangements that do not involve swap agreements or other notional principal contracts, which are collectively referred to as yield supplement agreements.

An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange a stream of interest payments on an agreed “notional” principal amount. No principal amount is exchanged between the counterparties to an interest rate swap. In the typical swap, one party agrees to pay a fixed rate on a notional principal amount, while the counterparty pays a floating rate based on one or more reference interest rates including the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, a specified bank’s prime rate or U.S. Treasury Bill rates. Interest rate swaps also permit counterparties to exchange a floating rate obligation based upon one reference interest rate, such as LIBOR, for a floating rate obligation based upon another referenced interest rate, such as U.S. Treasury Bill rates.

Yield supplement agreements may be entered into to supplement the interest rate or other rates on one or more classes of the securities of any series. Additionally, agreements relating to other types of derivative products that are designed to protect against interest rate moves may be entered into by a trustee and one or more counterparties. The terms of any derivative product agreement

related to a series of securities and any counterparties will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement for that series.

There can be no assurance that the trustee will be able to enter into or offset swaps or enter into yield supplement agreements or other derivative product agreements at any specific time or at prices or on other terms that are advantageous. In addition, although the terms of the swaps and yield supplement agreements may provide for termination under various circumstances, there can be no assurance that the trustee will be able to terminate a swap or yield supplement agreement when it would be economically advantageous to the trust fund to do so. Moreover, the ability of the trustee to make distributions on the related securities to protect against interest rate moves will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty to the derivative product. Although there will generally be a mechanism in place to facilitate replacement of the derivative product upon the default or credit impairment of the counterparty, there can be no assurance that any such mechanism will result in the ability of the depositor to obtain a suitable replacement derivative product.

Purchase Obligations

Some types of trust assets and some classes of securities of any series, as specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, may be subject to a purchase obligation that would become applicable on one or more specified dates, or upon the occurrence of one or more specified events, or on demand made by or on behalf of the applicable securityholders. A purchase obligation is a form of credit enhancement intended to guarantee the maturity of a class or classes of securities. As more particularly described in the accompanying prospectus supplement, a purchase obligation may be part of a transaction where the asset pool includes adjustable-rate mortgage loans that are fixed for a certain number of years following origination. The Issuing Entity may require a mandatory auction of certain classes of securities at the end of the fixed rate period. In order to guarantee that securityholders receive the full amount of their remaining principal balance, the Issuing Entity would enter into a swap whereby the swap provider agrees to pay the full principal balance of the related securities in exchange for any amounts in excess thereof received at auction.

A purchase obligation may be in the form of a conditional or unconditional purchase commitment, liquidity facility, remarketing agreement, maturity guaranty, put option or demand feature. The terms and conditions of each purchase obligation, including the purchase price, timing and payment procedure, will be described in the accompanying prospectus supplement. A purchase obligation relating to trust assets may apply to those trust assets or to the related securities. Each purchase obligation may be a secured or unsecured obligation of the provider thereof, which may include a bank or other financial institution or an insurance company. Each purchase obligation will be evidenced by an instrument delivered to the trustee for the benefit of the applicable securityholders of the related series. As specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement, each purchase obligation relating to trust assets will be payable solely to the trustee for the benefit of the securityholders of the related series. Other purchase obligations may be payable to the trustee or directly to the holders of the securities to which that obligation relate.

Certain Legal Aspects of the Loans

The following discussion contains general summaries of certain legal matters relating to the loans. Because the legal aspects are governed primarily by applicable state laws, which may differ substantially from state to state, the summaries are not complete, nor do they reflect the laws of any particular state or encompass the laws of all states in which the security for the loans is situated.

General

The loans will be secured by deeds of trust, mortgages, security deeds or deeds to secure debt, depending on the prevailing practice in the state in which the property subject to the loan is located. In California, deeds of trust are used almost exclusively instead of mortgages.

- A mortgage creates a lien upon the real property encumbered by the mortgage. A mortgage lien generally does not have priority over the lien for real estate taxes and assessments. Priority between mortgages depends on their terms and generally, on the order of recording with a state or county office. There are two parties to a mortgage: the mortgagor, who is the borrower and owner of the property, and the mortgagee, who is the lender. Under the mortgage instrument, the mortgagor delivers a note or bond and the mortgage to the mortgagee.
- A deed of trust is similar to a mortgage, but it has three parties: the borrower/property owner called the trustor (similar to a mortgagor), a lender (similar to a mortgagee) called the beneficiary, and a third-party grantee called the trustee. Under a deed of trust, the borrower grants the property to the trustee to secure payment of the obligation. The borrower grants the property irrevocably, in trust, until the debt is paid, generally with a power of sale.
- A security deed and a deed to secure debt are special types of deeds which indicate on their face that they are granted to secure an underlying debt. By executing a security deed or deed to secure debt, the grantor conveys title to the grantee, as opposed to merely creating a lien on the property, until the underlying debt is repaid.

The trustee's authority under a deed of trust, the mortgagee's authority under a mortgage and the grantee's authority under a security deed or deed to secure debt are governed by law and, with respect to some deeds of trust, by the directions of the beneficiary.

In this prospectus, we generally use the term "mortgage" to generically describe real-estate security instruments, however, if certain information relates to a particular security instrument, we will refer to that security instrument.

Cooperatives. Certain of the loans may be cooperative loans. In the cooperative form of ownership, the cooperative owns all the real property comprising the project, including the land, separate dwelling units and all common areas. The cooperative is directly responsible for project management and, in most cases, for payment of real estate taxes and hazard and liability insurance. If there is a blanket mortgage on the cooperative or underlying land or both, as is generally the case, the cooperative, as project mortgagor, is also responsible for meeting these mortgage obligations. The cooperative ordinarily incurs a blanket mortgage in connection with the construction or purchase of the cooperative's apartment building. The interest of an occupant under a proprietary lease or occupancy agreement to which the cooperative is a party is generally subordinate to the interest of the holder of the blanket mortgage in that building. If the cooperative cannot meet its payment obligations under the blanket mortgage, the mortgagee holding the blanket mortgage could foreclose and terminate all subordinate proprietary leases and occupancy agreements. In addition, the blanket mortgage on a cooperative may not fully amortize, but instead provide for a significant portion of principal due in one lump sum at final maturity. If the cooperative is unable to refinance this mortgage and thus cannot make its final payment, the mortgagee could foreclose. A foreclosure in

either of those situations could eliminate or significantly diminish the value of any collateral held by a lender that financed the purchase of cooperative shares by an individual tenant-stockholder or, in the case of a trust fund including cooperative loans, the value of the collateral securing those loans.

A cooperative is owned by tenant-stockholders. By virtue of their ownership of stock, shares or membership certificates in the corporation, the tenant-stockholders receive proprietary leases or occupancy agreements conferring exclusive rights to occupy specific units. A tenant-stockholder generally must make monthly payments to the cooperative, consisting of the tenant-stockholder's pro rata share of the cooperative's payments on the blanket mortgage, real property taxes, maintenance expenses and other capital or ordinary expenses. An ownership interest in a cooperative and the rights accompanying that ownership interest are financed by a cooperative share loan evidenced by a promissory note and secured by a security interest in the occupancy agreement or proprietary lease and in the related cooperative shares. The lender takes possession of the share certificate and a counterpart of the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. To perfect its interest in the collateral, the lender files a financing statement covering the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement and the cooperative shares in the appropriate state and local offices. Subject to the limitations discussed below, if a tenant-stockholder, defaults, the lender may sue for judgment on the promissory note, dispose of the collateral at a public or private sale or otherwise proceed against the collateral or the tenant-stockholder as an individual, as provided in the applicable security agreement.

Foreclosure and Repossession

Deed of Trust. A deed of trust generally is foreclosed by means of a non-judicial sale. A provision of the deed of trust authorizes the trustee to sell the property at public auction if the borrower defaults. In certain states, foreclosure also may be accomplished by judicial action in the same manner as a mortgage foreclosure. In some states, such as California, the trustee must record a notice of default and send a copy to the borrower-trustor, and to any person who has recorded a request for a copy of any notice of default and notice of sale. In addition, in some states, the trustee must provide notice to any other individual having an interest of record in the property, including junior lien holders. If the deed of trust is not reinstated within any applicable cure period, a notice of sale must be posted in a public place and in most states, including California, published for a specific period of time in one or more newspapers. In addition, a copy of the notice of sale must be posted on the property and sent to all parties having an interest of record in the property. In California, the entire process, from recording the notice of default to completing the non-judicial sale, usually takes four to five months.

In some states, including California, the borrower-trustor has a right to reinstate the loan at any time after default until shortly before the trustee's sale. In general, the borrower or any other person with a junior encumbrance on the real estate, may cure the default during the reinstatement period by paying the entire amount in arrears plus the costs and expenses incurred in enforcing the obligation. Certain state laws limit the amount of foreclosure expenses and costs, including attorney's fees, that a lender can recover.

Mortgages. A mortgage generally is foreclosed by means of a judicial proceeding. The foreclosure action is initiated by serving legal pleadings on all parties having an interest in the real property. Difficulties in locating necessary parties can delay the proceedings. Judicial foreclosure proceedings are frequently uncontested by any of the parties. When the mortgagee's right to foreclosure is contested, however, legal resolution of the issues can be time consuming. Upon completion of a judicial foreclosure proceeding, the court generally issues a judgment of foreclosure

and appoints a referee or other court officer to conduct a sale of the property. In general, the borrower or any other person with a junior encumbrance on the real estate, may cure the default during a reinstatement period by paying the entire amount in arrears plus the costs and expenses incurred in enforcing the obligation. Certain state laws limit the amount of foreclosure expenses and costs, including attorney's fees, that a lender can recover. If the default is not cured when the reinstatement period expires, the borrower or junior lienholder loses the right to reinstate the loan and must pay the loan in full to prevent a foreclosure sale. If the loan is not reinstated within any applicable cure period, a notice of sale must be posted in a public place and in most states, published for a specific period of time in one or more newspapers. In addition, a copy of the notice of sale must be posted on the property and sent to all parties having an interest of record in the property.

Although foreclosure sales are typically public sales, there are often no third party bids in excess of the lender's lien. Several factors account for the lack of higher bids, including the difficulty of determining the exact status of title to the property, possible deterioration of the property during the foreclosure proceedings and a requirement that the purchaser pay for the property in cash or by cashier's check. Thus the foreclosing lender often purchases the property from the trustee or referee for an amount equal to the outstanding principal amount of the loan, accrued and unpaid interest and the expenses of foreclosure. The lender then assumes the burdens of ownership, including obtaining hazard insurance and making repairs at its own expense that will render the property suitable for sale. The lender will commonly obtain the services of a real estate broker and pay the broker's commission in connection with the sale of the property. Depending on market conditions, the ultimate proceeds of the sale may not equal the lender's investment in the property.

Courts have applied general equitable principles to foreclosure proceedings, which are intended to mitigate the legal consequences of default to the borrower. Some courts have considered whether the due process provisions of federal or state constitutions require that borrowers under deeds of trust receive more notice than the applicable state statute provides. For the most part, courts have upheld the statutory notice provisions as being reasonable or have found that a trustee's sale under a deed of trust does not involve sufficient state action to afford constitutional protection to the borrower.

When the beneficiary under a junior mortgage or deed of trust cures the default and reinstates or redeems by paying the full amount of the senior mortgage or deed of trust, the amount paid by the beneficiary becomes a part of the indebtedness secured by the junior mortgage or deed of trust. See "–Junior Mortgages; Rights of Senior Mortgagees" below.

Cooperative Loans. The cooperative shares owned by a tenant-stockholder and pledged to the lender are almost always subject to restrictions on transfer specified in the cooperative's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as in the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. The cooperative may cancel a tenant-stockholder's shares if the tenant-stockholder fails to pay rent or other obligations or charges owed, including mechanics' liens against the cooperative apartment building incurred by the tenant-stockholder. The proprietary lease or occupancy agreement generally permits the cooperative to terminate the lease or agreement if the obligor fails to make payments, or defaults in the performance of covenants required under the lease or agreement. Typically, the lender and the cooperative enter into a recognition agreement establishing the rights and obligations of both parties if the tenant-stockholder defaults on its obligations under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. A default by the tenant-stockholder under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement will usually constitute a default under the security agreement between the lender and the tenant-stockholder.

The recognition agreement generally provides that if the tenant-stockholder defaults under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement, the cooperative will not seek to terminate the lease or agreement until the lender has had an opportunity to cure the default. The recognition agreement typically provides that if the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement is terminated, the cooperative will recognize the lender's lien against proceeds from the sale of the cooperative apartment, subject to the cooperative's right to any amount due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. The amount that the tenant-stockholder owes the cooperative could reduce the value of the collateral below the outstanding principal balance of the cooperative loan and accrued and unpaid interest on the loan. The lender generally cannot restrict and does not monitor how much the tenant-stockholder owes the cooperative.

Recognition agreements also provide that upon foreclosure of a cooperative loan, the lender must obtain the approval or consent of the cooperative, as required by the proprietary lease, before transferring the cooperative shares or assigning the proprietary lease. Generally, any right of the lender to dispossess the tenant-stockholder is not limited.

In some states, foreclosure on cooperative shares is accomplished by a sale in accordance with Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (the "UCC") and the security agreement relating to those shares. Article 9 of the UCC requires that a sale be conducted in a "commercially reasonable" manner. Whether a foreclosure sale has been conducted in a "commercially reasonable" manner depends on the facts of each case. In determining commercial reasonableness, a court will look to the notice given the debtor and the method, manner, time, place and terms of the foreclosure. Generally, a sale will be considered commercially reasonable if it was conducted according to the usual practice of banks selling similar collateral.

Article 9 of the UCC provides that the proceeds of the sale will be applied first to pay the costs and expenses of the sale and then to satisfy the indebtedness secured by the lender's security interest. The recognition agreement, however, generally provides that the lender's right to reimbursement is subject to the cooperative's right to receive amounts due under the proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. If any proceeds remain, the lender must account to the tenant-stockholder for the surplus. Conversely, if a portion of the indebtedness remains unpaid, the tenant-stockholder is generally responsible for the deficiency. See "Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders" below.

If the foreclosure involves a building that was converted from a rental building to a building owned by a cooperative under a non-eviction plan, some state laws provide that a purchaser at a foreclosure sale takes the property subject to any rent control and rent stabilization laws applying to certain tenants who remained in the building when it was converted to cooperative ownership, but did not buy shares in the cooperative.

Environmental Risks

Real property pledged to a lender may be subject to unforeseen environmental risks. Under certain state laws, contamination of a property may give rise to a lien on the property to assure the payment of clean-up costs. In several states, that lien has priority over an existing mortgage. In addition, under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), the EPA may impose a lien on property with respect to which it has incurred clean-up costs. A CERCLA lien, however, is subordinate to pre-existing, perfected security interests.

CERCLA imposes liability for the costs of addressing releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at a property on any and all “responsible parties,” including owners or operators. Under CERCLA and certain state laws, a secured lender may be liable as an “owner” or “operator,” even if the environmental damage or threat was caused by a prior or current owner or operator. CERCLA excludes from the definition of “owner or operator” a secured creditor that holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect its security interest without “participating in the management” of the property. If a lender’s activities encroach on the actual management of a contaminated facility or property, however, that lender may be considered an “owner or operator” under CERCLA. Similarly, if a lender forecloses and takes title to a contaminated facility or property, the lender may incur CERCLA liability in various circumstances, including when it holds the facility or property as an investment (including leasing the facility or property to a third party), or fails to market the property in a timely fashion.

Whether actions taken by a lender would constitute participation in the management of a property, or the business of a borrower, so as to render the secured creditor exemption unavailable to a lender, was historically a matter of judicial interpretation of the statutory language. Judicial interpretations of the CERCLA secured creditor exclusion have been inconsistent. In *United States v. Fleet Factors Corp* (1990), the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit suggested that the mere capacity of a lender to influence a borrower’s decisions regarding disposal of hazardous substances was sufficient participation in the management of the borrower’s business to deny the protection of the secured creditor exclusion to the lender, regardless of whether the lender actually exercised any influence. Other courts, however, did not follow the narrow interpretation of the secured creditor exclusion adopted by the Eleventh Circuit.

Congress attempted to resolve the meaning of the secured creditor exclusion by enacting the Asset Conservation, Lender Liability and Deposit Insurance Protection Act of 1996 (the “*Asset Conservation Act*”). The Asset Conservation Act provides that a lender actually must participate in the operational affairs of the property or the borrower to be deemed to have participated in the management of a secured property. Under the Asset Conservation Act, participation in the management of the property does not include “merely having the capacity to influence, or unexercised right to control” operations. Rather, a lender loses the protection of the secured creditor exclusion only if it exercises decision-making control over the borrower’s environmental compliance and hazardous substance handling and disposal practices, or assumes day-to-day management of all operational functions of the secured property.

If a lender is or becomes liable, it can bring an action for contribution against any other “responsible parties,” including a previous owner or operator, that created the environmental hazard, but those other persons or entities may be bankrupt or otherwise judgment proof. The costs associated with environmental cleanup can be substantial. Costs arising from those circumstances could result in a loss to Securityholders.

CERCLA does not apply to petroleum products, and the secured creditor exclusion does not govern liability for cleanup costs under federal laws other than CERCLA, in particular Subtitle I of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“*RCRA*”), which regulates underground petroleum storage tanks (except heating oil tanks). The EPA has adopted a lender liability rule for underground storage tanks under Subtitle I of RCRA. Under that rule, the holder of a security interest in an underground storage tank or in real property containing an underground storage tank is not considered an operator of the underground storage tank as long as petroleum is not added to, stored in or dispensed from the tank. Moreover, under the Asset Conservation Act, the protections accorded

to lenders under CERCLA are also accorded to the holders of security interests in underground storage tanks. It should be noted, however, that liability for cleanup of petroleum contamination may be governed by state law, which may not provide any specific protection for secured creditors.

Unless the applicable prospectus supplement provides otherwise, no environmental assessment (or a very limited environmental assessment) of the properties was conducted when the loans were originated.

Rights of Redemption

In some states, after a mortgage foreclosure or a sale under a deed of trust, the borrower and certain foreclosed junior lienors have a statutorily-prescribed period in which to redeem the property from the foreclosure sale. In certain other states, including California, the right of redemption applies only to sales following judicial foreclosure, and not to sales pursuant to a non-judicial power of sale. In most states where the right of redemption is available, the property can be redeemed upon payment of the foreclosure purchase price, accrued interest and taxes. In some states, the right to redeem is an equitable right. The right of redemption diminishes the lender's ability to sell the foreclosed property. The exercise of a right of redemption would defeat the title of any purchaser at a foreclosure sale, or of any purchaser from the lender after a sale under a deed of trust or a judicial foreclosure. Consequently, the practical effect of the redemption right is to force the lender to retain the property and pay the expenses of ownership until the redemption period has run. In some states, there is no right to redeem property after a trustee's sale under a deed of trust.

Anti-Deficiency Legislation and Other Limitations on Lenders

Certain state laws limit the remedies of a beneficiary under a deed of trust or of a mortgagee under a mortgage. Some states, including California, limit the beneficiary's or mortgagee's right to obtain a deficiency judgment against the borrower following a foreclosure or a sale under a deed of trust. A deficiency judgment is a personal judgment against the borrower equal in most cases to the difference between the amount due the lender and the fair market value of the property at the time of the foreclosure sale. In certain states, including California, if a lender simultaneously originates a loan secured by a senior lien and a loan secured by a junior lien on the same property, the lender, as holder of the junior lien, may be precluded from obtaining a deficiency judgment with respect to the excess of the aggregate amount owed under both loans over the proceeds of any sale of the property. As a result of these prohibitions, it is anticipated that in most cases the master servicer will use a non-judicial foreclosure remedy and will not seek deficiency judgments against defaulting borrowers.

Some state statutes require the beneficiary or mortgagee to exhaust the security afforded under a deed of trust or mortgage by foreclosure, and in that way try to satisfy the full debt before bringing a personal action against the borrower. In other states, the lender has the option of bringing a personal action against the borrower without first exhausting the security. However, in some of those states, the lender may be considered to have elected a remedy following judgment on a personal action, and therefore may be precluded from exercising other remedies with respect to the security. In those circumstances, lenders will usually proceed against the security before bringing a personal action against the borrower.

Some states provide exceptions to the anti-deficiency statutes in cases where the borrower's acts or omissions, such as waste of the property, have impaired the value of the lender's security. Finally, some state statutes limit the amount of any deficiency judgment to the excess of the

outstanding debt over the fair market value of the property at the time of the public sale. These statutes prevent the beneficiary or mortgagee from obtaining a large deficiency judgment as a result of low bids (or no bids) at the foreclosure sale.

Article 9 of the UCC usually governs foreclosure on cooperative shares and the related proprietary lease or occupancy agreement. Some courts have interpreted section 9-504 of the UCC to prohibit a deficiency award unless the creditor proves that the sale of the collateral (in this case, the cooperative shares and the related proprietary lease or occupancy agreement) was conducted in a commercially reasonable manner.

In addition to anti-deficiency and related legislation, other federal and state statutes, including the federal bankruptcy laws, the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and state laws affording relief to debtors, may affect the ability of the secured mortgage lender to realize upon its security. For example, in a proceeding under the federal Bankruptcy Code, a lender may not foreclose on a property without the permission of the bankruptcy court. And in certain instances a bankruptcy court may allow a borrower to reduce the monthly payments, change the rate of interest, and alter the loan repayment schedule for under-collateralized loans. The effect of these types of proceedings can be to cause delays in receiving payments on the loans underlying securities and even to reduce the aggregate amount of payments on the loans underlying securities.

Under the federal tax laws, certain tax liens have priority over the lien of a mortgage or a secured party. Several federal and state consumer protection laws impose substantive requirements upon mortgage lenders in connection with the origination, servicing and enforcement of loans. These laws include the federal Truth-in Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Fair Credit Billing Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act and related statutes and regulations. These laws impose specific statutory liabilities on lenders who fail to comply with their provisions. In some cases, the liability may extend to assignees of the loans or contracts.

Due-On-Sale Clauses

Each conventional mortgage loan usually will contain a due-on-sale clause providing that if the mortgagor or obligor sells, transfers or conveys the property, the mortgagee or secured party may accelerate the loan or contract. In recent years, courts and legislatures in many states restricted lenders' rights to enforce those clauses. For example, in 1978, the California Supreme Court held that due-on-sale clauses were generally unenforceable. However, the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 (the "**Garn-St Germain Act**"), subject to specified exceptions, preempts state constitutional, statutory and case law prohibiting the enforcement of due-on-sale clauses. As a result, due-on-sale clauses are generally enforceable except in those states whose legislatures elected to regulate the enforceability of due-on-sale clauses with respect to loans that were:

- originated or assumed during the "window period" under the Garn-St Germain Act (which ended no later than October 15, 1982), and
- originated by lenders other than national banks, federal savings institutions and federal credit unions.

FHLMC has taken the position in its published mortgage servicing standards that, out of a total of eleven "window period states," five states (Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico and

Utah) have enacted statutes extending the prohibition on enforcement of due-on-sale clauses with respect to certain categories of window period loans.

The Garn-St Germain Act “encourages” lenders to permit assumption of loans at the original interest rate or at another rate which is less than the average of the original rate and the market rate. As to loans secured by an owner-occupied residence, the Garn-St Germain Act specifies nine situations in which a mortgagee may not enforce a due-on-sale clause even if the property has been transferred. The inability to enforce a due-on-sale clause may result in the property being transferred to an uncreditworthy person. This, in turn, could increase the likelihood of default or could result in a new home buyer’s assuming a mortgage with an interest rate below the current market rate. Either of those events could affect the average life of the loans and the number of loans remaining outstanding to maturity.

In addition, under federal bankruptcy law, due-on-sale clauses may not be enforceable in bankruptcy proceedings and may, under certain circumstances, be eliminated from any modified mortgage resulting from the bankruptcy proceeding.

Prepayment Charges And Late Payment Fees

Notes, mortgages and deeds of trust may impose late charges on borrowers if payments are not timely made, and in some cases may impose prepayment fees or penalties if the loan is paid before maturity. Certain states may limit the amount of late charges or prepayment charges. Under certain state laws, prepayment charges may not be imposed after a certain period of time following the origination of loans for owner-occupied residential properties. Because many of the properties will be owner-occupied, it is anticipated that prepayment charges will not be imposed on many of the loans. The lack of prepayment charges with respect to fixed rate loans with high Loan Rates may increase the likelihood of refinancing or other early retirement of those loans or contracts. Late charges and prepayment fees are typically retained by servicers as additional servicing compensation.

Applicability of Usury Laws

Title V of the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, enacted in March 1980 (“*Title V*”) provides that state usury limitations shall not apply to certain types of residential first loans originated by certain lenders after March 31, 1980. The Office of Thrift Supervision, as successor to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, is authorized to issue rules and regulations and to publish interpretations governing implementation of Title V. The statute authorized the states to reimpose interest rate limits by adopting, before April 1, 1983, a law or constitutional provision expressly rejecting application of the federal law. In addition, even if a state does not reject Title V, it may adopt a provision limiting discount points or other charges on loans covered by Title V. Certain states have reimposed interest rate limits or limited discount points or other charges, or both.

Home Improvement Contracts

General. Some home improvement contracts may, in addition to being secured by mortgages on real estate, also be secured by purchase money security interests in the home improvements financed by those contracts. These home improvement contracts are referred to in this section as “*contracts*”). The contracts generally are “chattel paper” or “purchase money security interests,” each as defined in the UCC. Under the UCC, the sale of chattel paper is treated similarly to

perfection of a security interest in chattel paper. Under the related agreement, the depositor will transfer physical possession of the contracts to the trustee or a designated custodian, or may retain possession of the contracts as custodian for the trustee. In addition, the depositor will file a UCC-1 financing statement in the appropriate states to give notice of the trust fund's ownership of the contracts and for other reasons. In general, the contracts will not be stamped or otherwise marked to reflect their assignment from the depositor to the trustee. Therefore, if through negligence, fraud or otherwise, a subsequent purchaser were to take physical possession of the contracts without notice of the assignment, the trust fund's interest in the contracts could be defeated.

Security Interests in Home Improvements. The contracts that are secured by the home improvements financed thereby grant to the originator of the contract a purchase money security interest in the home improvements that secures all or part of the purchase price of those improvements and related services. A financing statement generally is not required to be filed to perfect a purchase money security interest in consumer goods. These purchase money security interests are assignable. In general, a purchase money security interest has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral and the proceeds of that collateral. However, to the extent that the collateral becomes a fixture, a security interest in those home improvement generally must be perfected by a timely fixture filing in order for the related purchase money security interest to take priority over a conflicting interest in the fixture. Under the UCC, a security interest generally does not exist in ordinary building materials that are incorporated into an improvement on land. Home improvement contracts that finance lumber, bricks, other types of ordinary building material or other goods that are deemed to lose their characterization as goods upon incorporation into the related property, will not be secured by a purchase money security interest in the home improvement being financed.

Enforcement of Security Interest in Home Improvements. As long as the home improvement has not become subject to real estate laws, a creditor can repossess a home improvement either by voluntary surrender, by "self-help" repossession that is "peaceful" (that is, without breach of the peace) or, in the absence of either voluntary surrender or peaceful repossession, by judicial process. The holder of a contract must give the debtor notice, ranging from 10 to 30 days depending on the state, before commencing any repossession. The UCC and consumer protection laws in most states place restrictions on repossession sales, including prior notice to the debtor and commercial reasonableness in conducting the sale. Most states also require that the debtor be given notice, prior to any resale of the unit, that the debtor may redeem at or before the resale.

In most states, a creditor is entitled to a deficiency judgment against the debtor upon repossession and resale of the property. However, some states prohibit or limit deficiency judgments, and in many cases, the defaulting borrower would have no assets with which to pay the judgment.

Certain other statutes, including federal and state bankruptcy laws, as well as general equitable principles, may limit or delay the a lender's ability to repossess and resell collateral or enforce a deficiency judgment.

Consumer Protection Laws. The so-called holder-in-due course rules of the Federal Trade Commission protect the homeowner from defective craftsmanship or incomplete work by a contractor. These rules permit the obligor to withhold payment if the work does not meet the quality and durability standards agreed to by the homeowner and the contractor. The holder in due course rules have the effect of subjecting any assignee of the seller in a consumer credit transaction to all claims and defenses which the obligor in the credit sale transaction could assert against the seller of

the goods. Liability is limited to amounts paid under the contract; however, the obligor also may be able to set off remaining amounts due as a defense against a claim by the trustee against the obligor. Several federal and state consumer protection laws impose substantive requirements in connection with the origination, servicing and enforcement of the contracts. These laws include the federal Truth-in Lending Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, Fair Credit Billing Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and the Uniform Consumer Credit Code. In some cases, failure to comply with these laws could affect the enforceability of the related contract, and expose both the originators and the assignees of such contracts to monetary penalties.

Installment Contracts

The loans may also include installment contracts. Under an installment contract, the seller (referred to in this section as the “**lender**”) retains legal title to the property and enters into an agreement with the purchaser (referred to in this section as the “**borrower**”) for the payment of the purchase price, plus interest, over the term of the contract. The lender obligated to convey title to the borrower only after the borrower has fully performed under the contract. As with mortgage or deed of trust financing, during the effective period of the installment contract, the borrower is generally responsible for maintaining the property in good condition and for paying real estate taxes, assessments and hazard insurance premiums associated with the property.

State law determines the process by which a lender enforces its rights under an installment contract. Installment contracts generally provide that if the borrower defaults, the borrower loses his or her right to occupy the property, the entire indebtedness is accelerated, and the borrower’s equitable interest in the property is forfeited. The lender does not have to foreclose in order to obtain title to the property, although a quiet title action may be necessary if the borrower has filed the installment contract in local land records, and an ejectment action may be necessary to recover possession. A few states permit ejectment of the borrower and forfeiture of his or her interest in the property, particularly during the early years of an installment contract. However, most states have enacted legislation protecting borrowers under installment contracts from the harsh consequences of forfeiture. Under these statutes, judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure may be required, the lender may be required to give notice of default and the borrower may be granted some grace period during which the installment contract may be reinstated upon full payment of amounts due. In addition, the borrower may have a post-foreclosure right of redemption. In other states, courts may permit a borrower with a significant investment under an installment contract for the sale of real estate to share in the sale proceeds after the indebtedness is repaid, or may otherwise refuse to enforce the forfeiture clause. In general, however, the method by which a lender obtains possession and clear title under an installment contract is simpler, faster and cheaper than is the process of foreclosing and obtaining clear title to a property subject to one or more liens.

Servicemembers Civil Relief Act

Under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (the “**Relief Act**”), a borrower who enters military service after the origination of that borrower’s loan (including a borrower who is a member of the National Guard or is in reserve status at the time of origination and is later called to active duty) and who requests interest rate relief generally may not be charged interest above an annual rate of 6% during the period of active duty status, unless a court orders otherwise upon the lender’s application. It is possible that this restriction could affect the master servicer’s ability to collect full amounts of interest on some of the loans for an indeterminate time. Unless the applicable prospectus

supplement provides a special feature for a particular trust fund, any shortfall in interest collections resulting from the Relief Act could result in losses to securityholders. The Relief Act also limits the master servicer's ability to foreclose on an affected loan during the borrower's period of active duty status. If one of these loans goes into default, the inability to realize upon the property in a timely fashion could lead to delays and losses.

Junior Mortgages and Rights of Senior Mortgagees

If any loans are secured by mortgages that are junior to mortgages held by other lenders or institutional investors, the rights of the related trust fund (and therefore the related securityholders), as mortgagee under that junior mortgage, are subordinate to those of any mortgagee under a senior mortgage. The senior mortgagee has the right to receive hazard insurance and condemnation proceeds and to sell the property upon default of the mortgagor. This would extinguish the junior mortgagee's lien unless the junior mortgagee asserts its subordinate interest in the property in foreclosure litigation and, possibly, satisfies the defaulted senior mortgage. A junior mortgagee may satisfy a defaulted senior loan in full and in some states, may cure a default and bring the senior loan current, in either case adding the amounts spent to the balance due on the junior loan. In most states, notice of default is not required to be given to a junior mortgagee, unless the mortgage or deed of trust requires it.

Other Loan Provisions and Lender Requirements

The standard mortgage form that most institutional lenders use gives the mortgagee the right to receive all proceeds collected under any hazard insurance policy and all awards under any condemnation proceedings. The mortgagee may apply these proceeds and awards to any indebtedness secured by the mortgage, in whatever order the mortgagee determines. Thus, if improvements on the property are damaged or destroyed by fire or other casualty, or if the property is taken by condemnation, the mortgagee or beneficiary under a senior mortgage will have the prior right to any insurance proceeds and any condemnation award. In most cases, any proceeds in excess of the senior mortgage debt may be applied to satisfy a junior mortgage.

In some cases, the mortgage or deed of trust used by institutional lenders requires that the mortgagor:

- pay all taxes and assessments on the property before they become delinquent,
- pay all encumbrances, charges and liens on the property that have priority to the mortgage or deed of trust,
- provide and maintain fire insurance on the property,
- maintain and repair the property and not commit or permit any waste of the property, and
- appear in and defend any action or proceeding that may affect the property or the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage.

Under certain mortgages, if the mortgagor fails to perform any of these obligations, the mortgagee has the option of performing the obligation itself and being reimbursed by the mortgagor.

Any amounts that the mortgagee spends for these purposes become part of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage.

Priority of Additional Advances

Most institutional lenders that make home equity line of credit loans use a form of credit line trust deed or mortgage containing a “future advance” clause. A future advance clause provides that any additional amounts that the beneficiary or lender advances to or on behalf of the borrower also will be secured by the deed of trust or mortgage. Any future advances made after the cut-off date with respect to any loan will not be included in the related trust fund. In most states, the priority of the lien securing a future advance depends on whether the deed of trust or mortgage is called and recorded as a credit line deed of trust or mortgage. If the beneficiary or lender advances additional amounts, that advance is entitled to the same priority as amounts initially advanced under the trust deed or mortgage. That is true even if any junior trust deeds or mortgages or other liens intervene between the date of recording of the senior trust deed or mortgage and the date of the future advance, and even if the beneficiary or lender had actual knowledge of the intervening junior trust deed or mortgage or other liens at the time of the future advance. In most states, the trust deed or mortgage lien securing home equity credit lines applies retroactively to the date of the original recording of the trust deed or mortgage, as long as the amount advanced under the home equity credit line does not exceed the maximum specified principal amount of the recorded trust deed or mortgage (except as to advances made after the lender receives written notice of lien from a judgment lien creditor of the trustor.)

The Title I Program

General. Some of the loans included in any trust fund may be insured under the FHA Title I Credit Insurance program created pursuant to Sections 1 and 2(a) of the National Housing Act of 1934 (the “**Title I Program**”). Under the Title I Program, the FHA is authorized and empowered to insure qualified lending institutions against losses on eligible loans. The Title I Program operates as a coinsurance program in which the FHA insures up to 90% of certain losses incurred on an individual insured loan, including the unpaid principal balance of the loan, but only to the extent of the insurance coverage available in the lender’s FHA insurance coverage reserve account. The owner of the loan bears the uninsured loss on each loan.

Loans eligible for FHA insurance under the Title I Program include property improvement loans (“**Property Improvement Loans**” or “**Title I Loans**”). A Property Improvement Loan or Title I Loan is a loan to finance actions or items that substantially protect or improve the basic livability or utility of a property. Single family improvement loans are included in this category.

A Title I Loan is originated using one of the following methods:

- *Direct Loan.* Under this method, the borrower applies directly to a lender without any assistance from a dealer. The application may be filled out by the borrower or by a person acting at the borrower’s direction who does not have a financial interest in the loan transaction. The lender may disburse the loan proceeds to the borrower or to the borrower and other parties to the transaction.
- *Dealer Loan.* Under this method, a dealer, who has a direct or indirect financial interest in the loan transaction, assists the borrower in preparing the loan application

or otherwise assists the borrower in obtaining the loan. The lender may disburse the loan proceeds to the dealer or the borrower, or jointly to the borrower and the dealer or other parties. A dealer may include a seller, a contractor, or a supplier of goods or services.

- Loans insured under the Title I Program must have fixed interest rates. The lender can establish the interest rate, which must be recited in the note. The loans generally must provide for equal installment payments due weekly, biweekly, semi-monthly or monthly, except that a loan may be payable quarterly or semi-annually in order to correspond with a borrower's irregular flow of income. The first or last payments (or both) may vary in amount but may not exceed 150% of the regular installment payment. The first scheduled payment must be due no later than two months from the date of the loan. Multiple payment schedules may not be used. The note must permit full or partial prepayment of the loan without penalty, except that the borrower may be assessed reasonable and customary charges for recording a release of the lender's security interest in the property, if permitted by state law. Interest must accrue from the date of the loan and be calculated on a simple interest basis. The lender must assure that the note and all other loan documents comply with applicable federal, state and local laws.

Late fees may be charged in accordance with state law. In the absence of state law, a late fee may be charged for a payment that is more than 15 days delinquent. Generally, in the absence of state law, the late fee may not exceed the lesser of 5% of each installment of principal and interest or \$10 per installment. Payment of any late fee cannot be deducted from the monthly payment for principal and interest, but must be treated as an additional charge to the borrower. In lieu of late fees, the note may provide for interest to accrue on installments in arrears on a daily basis at the interest rate specified in the note.

Each Title I lender is required to use prudent lending standards in underwriting individual loans and to satisfy the applicable Title I underwriting requirements before approving a loan and disbursing the loan proceeds. Generally, the lender must exercise prudence and diligence in determining whether the borrower (and any co-borrower) is solvent, is an acceptable credit risk, and is reasonably able to make the loan payments. All documentation supporting this determination and relating to the lender's review of the credit of the borrower and of any co-borrower or co-signer must be retained in the loan file. The lender must determine whether the borrower's income will be adequate to cover the loan payments as well as the borrower's other housing and recurring expenses. The lender makes this determination in accordance with the expense-to-income ratios published by the Secretary of HUD.

Under the Title I Program, the FHA does not review the individual loans insured under the program, or approve them for qualification at the time of approval by the lending institution. (This is different from the procedure under other federal loan programs.) After a Title I Loan has been made and reported for insurance, if a lender discovers any material misstatement of fact or discovers that a borrower, dealer or any other party has misused loan proceeds, it will promptly report this to the FHA. However, if the validity of any lien on the property has not been impaired, the Title I insurance will not be affected unless the material misstatement of fact or misuse of loan proceeds was caused by (or was knowingly sanctioned by) the lender or its employees.

Requirements for Title I Loans. The maximum principal amount of a Title I Loan must not exceed the actual cost of the project plus any applicable fees and charges allowed under the Title I Program; provided that the maximum amount does not exceed \$25,000 (or the current applicable amount) for a single family property improvement loan. The term of a Title I Loan generally may not be less than six months nor greater than 20 years and 32 days. A borrower may obtain multiple Title I Loans with respect to multiple properties, or more than one Title I Loan with respect to a single property, in each case as long as the total outstanding balance of all Title I Loans for the same property does not exceed the maximum loan amount for the type of Title I Loan on that property having the highest permissible loan amount.

To be eligible for a Title I Loan, the borrower must have:

- at least a one-half interest in fee simple title to the real property, or
- a lease of the property for a term expiring at least six months after the final maturity of the Title I Loan (if the borrower is a lessee, the borrower and all owners in fee simple must execute the mortgage or deed of trust), or
- a recorded land installment contract for the purchase of the real property (if the borrower is purchasing the property under a land installment contract, the borrower, all owners in fee simple, and all intervening contract sellers must execute the mortgage or deed of trust).

Any Title I Loan over \$7,500 must be secured by a recorded lien on the improved property, evidenced by a mortgage or deed of trust executed by the borrower and all other owners in fee simple.

Title I Loan proceeds may be used only to finance property improvements that substantially protect or improve the basic livability or utility of the property as disclosed in the loan application. The Secretary of HUD has published a list of items and activities, which it can amend from time to time, that cannot be financed with Title I Loan proceeds. Before a lender may disburse funds under a dealer Title I Loan, the lender must have in its possession a completion certificate on a HUD-approved form, signed by the borrower and the dealer. In the case of a direct Title I Loan, the borrower must sign and submit a completion certificate to the lender promptly upon completion of the improvements but not later than six months after disbursement of the loan proceeds (one six month extension is allowed if necessary). The lender or its agent is required to conduct an on-site inspection with respect to any Title I Loan of \$7,500 or more, and any direct Title I Loan where the borrower fails to submit a completion certificate. On a dealer loan, the inspection must be completed within 60 days after the date of disbursement. On a direct loan, the inspection must be completed within 60 days after receipt of the completion certificate, or as soon as the lender determines that the borrower is unwilling to cooperate in submitting the completion certificate. If the borrower will not cooperate in permitting an on-site inspection, the lender must report this fact to the FHA.

FHA Insurance Coverage. Under the Title I Program the FHA establishes an insurance coverage reserve account for each lender that has been granted a Title I insurance contract. The amount of insurance coverage in each account is 10% of the amount disbursed, advanced or expended by the lender in originating or purchasing eligible Title I Loans, with certain adjustments. The amount in the insurance coverage reserve account is the maximum amount of insurance claims that FHA is required to pay. The FHA will register all loans to be insured under the Title I Program.

After the FHA receives and acknowledges a loan report on the prescribed form, it will add the insurance coverage attributable to that loan to the insurance coverage reserve account for the applicable originating or purchasing lender. The FHA charges a fee of 1.00% per annum of the net proceeds (the original balance) of any eligible loan that it receives and acknowledges. Generally, the FHA bills the lender annually for the insurance premium on each insured loan on the approximate anniversary date of origination. If an insured loan is prepaid during the year, FHA will not refund the insurance premium, but will abate any insurance charges due after the prepayment.

The FHA will reduce the insurance coverage available in a lender's FHA insurance coverage reserve account by:

- the amount of FHA insurance claims relating to the insured loans that are approved for payment, and
- the amount of insurance coverage attributable to insured loans that the lender sells.

A lender's FHA insurance coverage reserve account will be further adjusted, as required under Title I or by the FHA. The insurance coverage in the account also may be earmarked with respect to each or any eligible loan, if the Secretary of HUD determines that it is in its interest to do so. As a lender originates and acquires new eligible loans, its insurance coverage reserve account balance will continue to increase by 10% of the amount disbursed, advanced or expended in originating or acquiring the eligible loans. If the Secretary of HUD determines that it is in its interest to do so, it may transfer insurance coverage between insurance coverage reserve accounts and earmark coverage with respect to a particular loan or group of loans.

The lender may not sell, assign or otherwise transfer any insured loan or loan reported for insurance unless the transferee lender is qualified under a valid Title I contract of insurance. Nevertheless, a lender may pledge such a loan as collateral security under a trust agreement, or otherwise, in connection with a bona fide loan transaction. Unless an insured loan is transferred with recourse or with a guaranty or repurchase agreement, when the FHA receives written notice of the loan transfer, it will transfer an amount (if available) equal to the lesser of (i) 10% of the actual purchase price or (ii) the net unpaid principal balance of the loan from the transferor's insurance coverage reserve account to the transferee's insurance coverage reserve account. However, no more than \$5,000 in insurance coverage can be transferred to or from a lender's insurance coverage reserve account during any October 1 to September 30 period without the prior approval of the Secretary of HUD.

Claims Procedures Under Title I. Under the Title I Program a lender may accelerate an insured loan after a default, but only after taking all reasonable and prudent measures to induce the borrower to bring the loan account current and after the lender or its agent has contacted the borrower in a face-to-face meeting or by telephone to discuss the reasons for the default and to seek its cure. If the borrower does not cure the default or agree to a modification agreement or repayment plan, the lender will send a written notice to the borrower containing the following information:

- a description of the obligation or security interest held by the lender;
- a statement of the nature of the default and the amount due to the lender as unpaid principal and earned interest on the applicable note as of the date 30 days from the date of the notice;

- a demand upon the borrower either to cure the default (by bringing the loan current or by refinancing the loan) or to agree to a modification agreement or a repayment plan, by not later than the date 30 days from the date of the notice;
- a statement that if the borrower fails either to cure such default or to agree to a modification agreement or a repayment plan by the date 30 days from the date of the notice, then, as of the date 30 days from the date of the notice, the maturity of the loan is accelerated and full payment of all amounts due under the loan is required; and
- a statement that if the default persists, the lender will report the default to an appropriate credit reporting agency.

If the borrower brings the loan current, executes a modification agreement or agrees to an acceptable repayment plan, the lender may rescind the acceleration of maturity and reinstate the loan even after full payment is due.

Following acceleration of maturity on a secured Title I Loan, the lender may either proceed against the property under the security instrument or make a claim under the lender's insurance contract. If the lender chooses to proceed against the property under a security instrument (or if it accepts a voluntary conveyance or surrender of the property), the lender may file an insurance claim only with the prior approval of the Secretary of HUD.

When a lender files an insurance claim with the FHA, the FHA reviews the claim, the complete loan file (including any evidence of the lender's efforts to obtain recourse against any dealer), compliance with applicable state and local laws in carrying out any foreclosure or repossession, and determines whether the lender has properly filed proofs of claim if the borrower is bankrupt or deceased. Generally, a claim on any Title I Loan must be filed with the FHA no later than nine months after the date of default of that loan. When a lender files an insurance claim, it also assigns to the United States its entire interest in the loan note (or judgment in lieu of the note), in any security held and in any claim filed in any legal proceedings. If the Secretary has reason to believe that the note is not valid or enforceable against the borrower when the lender assigns it to the United States, the FHA may deny the claim and reassign the note to the lender. If the FHA discovers that the note is not valid or enforceable after it has paid a claim, it may require the lender to repurchase the paid claim and accept a reassignment of the note. If the lender later obtains a valid and enforceable judgment against the borrower, the lender may submit a new claim with an assignment of the judgment. The FHA may contest a claim and demand repurchase of a loan any time up to two years from the date the claim was certified for payment. In the case of fraud or misrepresentation by the lender, the FHA may contest a claim and demand repurchase of a loan even after that period.

Payment on an FHA insurance claim is made in an amount equal to the "claimable amount," which cannot exceed the amount of coverage in the lender's insurance coverage reserve account. The "claimable amount" is 90% of the sum of:

- the unpaid loan obligation (that is, the net unpaid principal and uncollected interest earned to the date of default), with adjustments to that amount if the lender has proceeded against property securing the loan,

- interest on the unpaid amount of the loan from the date of default to the date of the claim's initial submission for payment plus 15 calendar days (but not more than nine months from the date of default), calculated at an annual rate of 7.0%,
- uncollected court costs,
- attorney's fees up to \$500, and
- the cost of recording the assignment of the security to the United States.

Consumer Protection Laws

Federal, state and local laws extensively regulated various aspects of brokering, originating, servicing and collecting loans secured by consumers' dwellings. Among other things, these laws may regulate interest rates and other charges, require disclosures, impose financial privacy requirements, mandate specific business practices, and prohibit unfair and deceptive trade practices. In addition, licensing requirements may be imposed on persons that broker, originate, service or collect such loans.

Additional requirements may be imposed under federal, state or local laws on so-called "high cost mortgage loans," which typically are defined as loans secured by a consumer's dwelling that have interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels. These laws may limit certain loan terms, such as prepayment penalties, or the ability of a creditor to refinance a loan unless it is in the borrower's interest. In addition, certain of these laws may allow claims against loan brokers or originators, including claims based on fraud or misrepresentations, to be asserted against persons acquiring the loans, such as the trust fund.

The federal laws that may apply to loans held in the trust fund include the following:

- the Truth in Lending Act and its regulations, which (among other things) require that certain disclosures be provided to borrowers regarding the terms of their loans. For non-purchase money transactions secured by the borrower's principal dwelling, the borrower is entitled to a right to rescind the loan for up to three days after the consummation of the transaction;
- the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act and its regulations, and any state, county and municipal anti-predatory lending laws, which (among other things) impose additional disclosure requirements and limitations on loan terms with respect to loans secured by the consumer's principal dwelling that have interest rates or origination costs in excess of prescribed levels;
- the Home Equity Loan Consumer Protection Act and its regulations, which (among other things) limit changes that may be made to open-end loans secured by the consumer's dwelling, and restrict the ability to accelerate balances or suspend credit privileges on such loans;
- the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and its regulations, which (among other things) prohibit the payment of referral fees for real estate settlement services

(including mortgage lending and brokerage services) and regulate escrow accounts for taxes and insurance and billing inquiries made by borrowers;

- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and its regulations, which (among other things) generally prohibit discrimination in any aspect of a credit transaction on certain enumerated basis, such as age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin or receipt of public assistance, and require that certain disclosures relating to the acceptance or declination of the application be furnished to borrowers;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which (among other things) regulates use of consumer reports obtained from consumer reporting agencies and the reporting of payment histories to consumer reporting agencies; and
- the Federal Trade Commission's Rule on Preservation of Consumer Claims and Defenses, which generally provides that the rights of an assignee of a conditional sales contract (or of certain lenders making purchase money loans) to enforce a consumer credit obligation are subject to the claims and defenses that the consumer could assert against the seller of goods or services financed in the credit transaction.

The penalties for violating these federal, state or local laws vary depending on the applicable law and the particular facts of the situation. However, private plaintiffs typically may assert claims for actual damages and, in some cases, also may recover civil money penalties and/or exercise a right to rescind the loan either against the originator or subsequent assignee. Violations of certain laws may limit the ability to collect all or part of the principal or interest on a loan and, in some cases, borrowers even may be entitled to a refund of amounts previously paid. Federal, state and local administrative or law enforcement agencies also may be entitled to bring legal actions, including actions for civil money penalties or restitution, for violations of certain of these laws.

Depending on the particular alleged misconduct, it is possible that claims may be asserted against various participants in secondary market transactions, including assignees that hold the loans, such as the trust fund. Losses on loans from the application of these federal, state and local laws that are not otherwise covered by a credit enhancement will be borne by the holders of one or more classes of securities.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general discussion of the anticipated material federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the certificates offered under this prospectus. This discussion is directed solely to securityholders that hold the securities as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and does not purport to discuss all federal income tax consequences that may be applicable to particular categories of investors, such as banks, insurance companies and foreign investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. Further, the authorities on which this discussion, and the opinions referred to herein are based are subject to change or differing interpretations, which could apply retroactively. Taxpayers and preparers of tax returns, including those filed by any REMIC, or Grantor Trust Fund, should be aware that under applicable Treasury regulations a provider of advice on specific issues of law is not considered an income tax return preparer unless the advice:

- is given for events that have occurred at the time the advice is rendered and is not given for the consequences of contemplated actions, and
- is directly relevant to the determination of an entry on a tax return.

Accordingly, taxpayers are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors and tax return preparers regarding the preparation of any item on a tax return, even where the anticipated tax treatment has been discussed in this prospectus. In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in this prospectus, potential investors should consider the state and local tax consequences, if any, of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the securities. See “State and Other Tax Consequences.” Securityholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning the federal, state, local or other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the certificates offered under this prospectus.

The following discussion addresses securities of three general types:

- REMIC certificates representing interests in a trust that the Trustee will elect to have treated as a “real estate mortgage investment conduit,” or REMIC, under Sections 860A through 860G of the Code, or the REMIC Provisions,
- Notes representing indebtedness of the Issuing Entity for federal income tax purposes
- grantor trust certificates, representing interests in a trust, or a portion of the assets of that trust, as to which no REMIC election will be made.

The prospectus supplement for each series of securities will indicate which of the foregoing treatments will apply to that series.

REMICs

The following discussion addresses REMIC certificates representing interests in a trust, or a portion thereof, which the servicer or trustee, as applicable, will covenant to elect to have treated as a REMIC under Sections 860A through 860G, or REMIC Provisions, of the Code. The prospectus supplement for each series of certificates will indicate whether a REMIC election or elections will be made for the related trust and, if that election is to be made, will identify all “regular interests” and “residual interests” in the REMIC. If a REMIC election will not be made for a trust, the federal income consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the related certificates will be described in the related prospectus supplement. For purposes of this tax discussion, references to a “certificateholder” or a “holder” are to the beneficial owner of a certificate.

The following discussion is based in part upon the rules governing original issue discount that are set forth in Sections 1271 through 1273 of the Code and in the Treasury regulations issued thereunder, or the OID regulations, and in part upon the REMIC Provisions and the Treasury regulations issued thereunder, or the REMIC regulations. The OID regulations do not adequately address some issues relevant to, and in some instances provide that they are not applicable to, securities like the certificates.

Classification of REMICs

Upon the issuance of each series of REMIC certificates, Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, McKee Nelson LLP or such other counsel to the depositor as specified in the related prospectus supplement (“Tax Counsel”), will deliver an opinion to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, the related trust, or each applicable portion of the trust, will qualify as a REMIC and the REMIC certificates offered with respect thereto will be considered to evidence ownership of “regular interests,” or REMIC regular certificates or “residual interests,” or REMIC residual certificates in that REMIC within the meaning of the REMIC Provisions.

If an entity electing to be treated as a REMIC fails to comply with one or more of the ongoing requirements of the Code for that status during any taxable year, the Code provides that the entity will not be treated as a REMIC for that year and thereafter. In that event, the entity may be taxable as a separate corporation under Treasury regulations, and the related REMIC certificates may not be accorded the status or given the tax treatment described in this prospectus. Although the Code authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing relief in the event of an inadvertent termination of REMIC status, no regulations have been issued. Any relief, moreover, may be accompanied by sanctions, including the imposition of a corporate tax on all or a portion of the trust’s income for the period in which the requirements for that status are not satisfied. The pooling and servicing agreement with respect to each REMIC will include provisions designed to maintain the trust’s status as a REMIC under the REMIC Provisions. It is not anticipated that the status of any trust as a REMIC will be terminated.

Characterization of Investments in REMIC Certificates

In general, the REMIC certificates will be “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code and assets described in Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code in the same proportion that the assets of the REMIC underlying the certificates would be so treated. Moreover, if 95% or more of the assets of the REMIC qualify for any of the foregoing treatments at all times during a calendar year, the REMIC certificates will qualify for the corresponding status in their entirety for that calendar year. Interest, including original issue discount, on the REMIC regular certificates and income allocated to the class of REMIC residual certificates will be interest described in Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code to the extent that those certificates are treated as “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. In addition, the REMIC regular certificates will be “qualified mortgages” within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3)(C) of the Code if transferred to another REMIC on its startup day in exchange for regular or residual interests in that REMIC. The determination as to the percentage of the REMIC’s assets that constitute assets described in the foregoing sections of the Code will be made with respect to each calendar quarter based on the average adjusted basis of each category of the assets held by the REMIC during that calendar quarter. The servicer will report those determinations to certificateholders in the manner and at the times required by applicable Treasury regulations.

The assets of the REMIC will include, in addition to mortgage loans, payments on mortgage loans held pending distribution on the REMIC certificates and property acquired by foreclosure held pending sale, and may include amounts in reserve accounts. It is unclear whether property acquired by foreclosure held pending sale and amounts in reserve accounts would be considered to be part of the mortgage loans, or whether those assets, to the extent not invested in assets described in the foregoing sections, otherwise would receive the same treatment as the mortgage loans for purposes of

all of the foregoing sections. In addition, in some instances mortgage loans, including additional collateral loans or pledged asset mortgage loans, may not be treated entirely as assets described in the foregoing sections. If the assets of a REMIC include additional collateral loans or pledged asset mortgage loans, the non-real property collateral, while itself not an asset of the REMIC, could cause the mortgage loans not to qualify for one or more of those characterizations. If so, the related prospectus supplement will describe the mortgage loans, including additional collateral loans or pledged asset mortgage loans, that may not be so treated. The REMIC regulations do provide, however, that payments on mortgage loans held pending distribution are considered part of the mortgage loans for purposes of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. Furthermore, foreclosure property will qualify as “real estate assets” under Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code.

Tiered REMIC Structures

For some series of REMIC certificates, two or more separate elections may be made to treat designated portions of the related trust as REMICs, or tiered REMICs, for federal income tax purposes. Upon the issuance of this type of series of REMIC certificates, Tax Counsel will deliver an opinion to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, the tiered REMICs will each qualify as a REMIC and the REMIC certificates issued by the tiered REMICs, respectively, will be considered to evidence ownership of REMIC regular certificates or REMIC residual certificates in the related REMIC within the meaning of the REMIC Provisions.

Solely for purposes of determining whether the REMIC certificates will be “real estate assets” within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code, and “loans secured by an interest in real property” under Section 7701(a)(19)(C) of the Code, and whether the income on the certificates is interest described in Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code, the tiered REMICs will be treated as one REMIC.

Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates

General

Except as otherwise stated in this discussion, REMIC regular certificates will be treated for federal income tax purposes as debt instruments issued by the REMIC and not as ownership interests in the REMIC or its assets. Moreover, holders of REMIC regular certificates that otherwise report income under a cash method of accounting will be required to report income with respect to REMIC regular certificates under an accrual method.

Original Issue Discount

Some REMIC regular certificates may be issued with “original issue discount” within the meaning of Section 1273(a) of the Code. Any holders of REMIC regular certificates issued with original issue discount generally will be required to include original issue discount in income as it accrues, in accordance with the method described below, in advance of the receipt of the cash attributable to that income. In addition, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code provides special rules applicable to REMIC regular certificates and certain other debt instruments issued with original issue discount. Regulations have not been issued under that section.

The Internal Revenue Code requires that a prepayment assumption be used with respect to mortgage loans held by a REMIC in computing the accrual of original issue discount on REMIC regular certificates issued by that REMIC, and that adjustments be made in the amount and rate of accrual of the discount to reflect differences between the actual prepayment rate and the prepayment assumption. The prepayment assumption is to be determined in a manner prescribed in Treasury regulations; as noted above, those regulations have not been issued. The conference committee report accompanying the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (the "Committee Report") indicates that the regulations will provide that the prepayment assumption used with respect to a REMIC regular certificate must be the same as that used in pricing the initial offering of the REMIC regular certificate. The prepayment assumption used by the servicer or securities administrator, as applicable, in reporting original issue discount for each series of REMIC regular certificates will be consistent with this standard and will be disclosed in the related prospectus supplement. However, neither the depositor, the servicer nor the trustee will make any representation that the mortgage loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the prepayment assumption or at any other rate.

The original issue discount, if any, on a REMIC regular certificate will be the excess of its stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price. The issue price of a particular class of REMIC regular certificates will be the first cash price at which a substantial amount of REMIC regular certificates of that class is sold, excluding sales to bond houses, brokers and underwriters. If less than a substantial amount of a particular class of REMIC regular certificates is sold for cash on or prior to the date of their initial issuance, or the closing date, the issue price for that class will be treated as the fair market value of the class on the closing date. Under the OID regulations, the stated redemption price of a REMIC regular certificate is equal to the total of all payments to be made on that certificate other than "qualified stated interest." Qualified stated interest includes interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate, or in the case of a variable rate debt instrument, at a "qualified floating rate," an "objective rate," a combination of a single fixed rate and one or more "qualified floating rates" or one "qualified inverse floating rate," or a combination of "qualified floating rates" that generally does not operate in a manner that accelerates or defers interest payments on a REMIC regular certificate.

In the case of REMIC regular certificates bearing adjustable interest rates, the determination of the total amount of original issue discount and the timing of the inclusion of the original issue discount will vary according to the characteristics of the REMIC regular certificates. If the original issue discount rules apply to the certificates, the related prospectus supplement will describe the manner in which the rules will be applied by the servicer or trustee, as applicable, with respect to those certificates in preparing information returns to the certificateholders and the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS.

Some classes of the REMIC regular certificates may provide for the first interest payment with respect to their certificates to be made more than one month after the date of issuance, a period which is longer than the subsequent monthly intervals between interest payments. Assuming the "accrual period" for original issue discount is each monthly period that ends on a distribution date, in some cases, as a consequence of this "long first accrual period," some or all interest payments may be required to be included in the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate and accounted for as original issue discount. Because interest on REMIC regular certificates must in any event be accounted for under an accrual method, applying this analysis would result in only a slight difference in the timing of the inclusion in income of the yield on the REMIC regular certificates.

In addition, if the accrued interest to be paid on the first distribution date is computed with respect to a period that begins prior to the closing date, a portion of the purchase price paid for a REMIC regular certificate will reflect the accrued interest. In these cases, information returns to the certificateholders and the IRS will be based on the position that the portion of the purchase price paid for the interest accrued with respect to periods prior to the closing date is treated as part of the overall cost of the REMIC regular certificate, and not as a separate asset the cost of which is recovered entirely out of interest received on the next distribution date, and that portion of the interest paid on the first distribution date in excess of interest accrued for a number of days corresponding to the number of days from the closing date to the first distribution date should be included in the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate. However, the OID regulations state that all or some portion of the accrued interest may be treated as a separate asset the cost of which is recovered entirely out of interest paid on the first distribution date. It is unclear how an election to do so would be made under the OID regulations and whether that election could be made unilaterally by a certificateholder.

Notwithstanding the general definition of original issue discount, original issue discount on a REMIC regular certificate will be considered to be *de minimis* if it is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate multiplied by its weighted average maturity. For this purpose, the weighted average maturity of the REMIC regular certificate is computed as the sum of the amounts determined, as to each payment included in the stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate, by multiplying (i) the number of complete years, rounding down for partial years, from the issue date until the payment is expected to be made, presumably taking into account the prepayment assumption, by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment, and the denominator of which is the stated redemption price at maturity of the REMIC regular certificate. Under the OID regulations, original issue discount of only a *de minimis* amount, other than *de minimis* original issue discount attributable to a so-called “teaser” interest rate or an initial interest holiday, will be included in income as each payment of stated principal is made, based on the product of the total remaining amount of the *de minimis* original issue discount and a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the principal payment and the denominator of which is the outstanding stated principal amount of the REMIC regular certificate. The OID regulations also would permit a certificateholder to elect to accrue *de minimis* original issue discount into income currently based on a constant yield method. See “*Taxation of Owners or REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*” for a description of that election under the OID regulations.

If original issue discount on a REMIC regular certificate is in excess of a *de minimis* amount, the holder of the certificate must include in ordinary gross income the sum of the “daily portions” of original issue discount for each day during its taxable year on which it held the REMIC regular certificate, including the purchase date but excluding the disposition date. In the case of an original holder of a REMIC regular certificate, the daily portions of original issue discount will be determined as follows.

As to each “accrual period,” that is, unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, each period that ends on a date that corresponds to a distribution date and begins on the first day following the immediately preceding accrual period, or in the case of the first accrual period, begins on the closing date, a calculation will be made of the portion of the original issue discount that accrued during that accrual period. The portion of original issue discount that accrues in any accrual period will equal the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of (A) the present value, as of the end of the accrual period, of all of the distributions remaining to be made on the REMIC regular certificate, if any, in future periods and (B) the distributions made on the REMIC regular certificate

during the accrual period of amounts included in the stated redemption price, over (ii) the adjusted issue price of the REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of the accrual period. The present value of the remaining distributions referred to in the preceding sentence will be calculated (1) assuming that distributions on the REMIC regular certificate will be received in future periods based on the mortgage loans being prepaid at a rate equal to the prepayment assumption and (2) using a discount rate equal to the original yield to maturity of the certificate. For these purposes, the original yield to maturity of the certificate will be calculated based on its issue price and assuming that distributions on the certificate will be made in all accrual periods based on the mortgage loans being prepaid at a rate equal to the prepayment assumption. The adjusted issue price of a REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of any accrual period will equal the issue price of the certificate, increased by the aggregate amount of original issue discount that accrued with respect to that certificate in prior accrual periods, and reduced by the amount of any distributions made on that REMIC regular certificate in prior accrual periods of amounts included in its stated redemption price. The original issue discount accruing during any accrual period, computed as described above, will be allocated ratably to each day during the accrual period to determine the daily portion of original issue discount for that day.

The OID regulations suggest that original issue discount with respect to securities that represent multiple uncertificated REMIC regular interests, in which ownership interests will be issued simultaneously to the same buyer and which may be required under the related pooling and servicing agreement to be transferred together, should be computed on an aggregate method. In the absence of further guidance from the IRS, original issue discount with respect to securities that represent the ownership of multiple uncertificated REMIC regular interests will be reported to the IRS and the certificateholders on an aggregate method based on a single overall constant yield and the prepayment assumption stated in the related prospectus supplement, treating all uncertificated regular interests as a single debt instrument as set forth in the OID regulations, so long as the pooling and servicing agreement requires that the uncertificated regular interests be transferred together.

A subsequent purchaser of a REMIC regular certificate that purchases the certificate at a cost, excluding any portion of that cost attributable to accrued qualified stated interest, less than its remaining stated redemption price will also be required to include in gross income the daily portions of any original issue discount with respect to that certificate. However, each daily portion will be reduced, if the cost is in excess of its "adjusted issue price," in proportion to the ratio that excess bears to the aggregate original issue discount remaining to be accrued on the REMIC regular certificate. The adjusted issue price of a REMIC regular certificate on any given day equals (i) the adjusted issue price or, in the case of the first accrual period, the issue price, of the certificate at the beginning of the accrual period which includes that day, plus (ii) the daily portions of original issue discount for all days during the accrual period prior to that day minus (iii) any payments other than qualified stated interest made during the accrual period prior to that day with respect to the certificate.

Market Discount

A certificateholder that purchases a REMIC regular certificate at a market discount, that is, in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued without original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its remaining stated principal amount, or in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued with original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its adjusted issue price will recognize income upon receipt of each distribution representing stated redemption price. In particular, under Section 1276 of the Code such a certificateholder generally will be required to allocate the portion of

each distribution representing stated redemption price first to accrued market discount not previously included in income, and to recognize ordinary income to that extent.

A certificateholder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues rather than including it on a deferred basis in accordance with the foregoing. If made, the election will apply to all market discount bonds acquired by the certificateholder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. In addition, the OID regulations permit a certificateholder to elect to accrue all interest, discount, including *de minimis* market or original issue discount, and premium in income as interest, based on a constant yield method. If the election were made with respect to a REMIC regular certificate with market discount, the certificateholder would be deemed to have made an election to include currently market discount in income with respect to all other debt instruments having market discount that the certificateholder acquires during the taxable year of the election or thereafter. Similarly, a certificateholder that made this election for a certificate that is acquired at a premium would be deemed to have made an election to amortize bond premium with respect to all debt instruments having amortizable bond premium that the certificateholder owns or acquires. See "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Premium.*" Each of these elections to accrue interest, discount and premium with respect to a certificate on a constant yield method or as interest may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

However, market discount with respect to a REMIC regular certificate will be considered to be *de minimis* for purposes of Section 1276 of the Code if the market discount is less than 0.25% of the remaining stated redemption price of the REMIC regular certificate multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity remaining after the date of its purchase. In interpreting a similar rule with respect to original issue discount on obligations payable in installments, the OID regulations refer to the weighted average maturity of obligations, and it is likely that the same rule will be applied with respect to market discount, presumably taking into account the prepayment assumption. If market discount is treated as *de minimis* under this rule, it appears that the actual discount would be treated in a manner similar to original issue discount of a *de minimis* amount. See "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount.*" This treatment may result in discount being included in income at a slower rate than discount would be required to be included in income using the method described above.

Section 1276(b)(3) of the Code specifically authorizes the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the method for accruing market discount on debt instruments, the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Until regulations are issued by the Treasury Department, certain rules described in the Committee Report apply. The Committee Report indicates that in each accrual period market discount on REMIC regular certificates should accrue, at the certificateholder's option:

- on the basis of a constant yield method,
- in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued without original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the stated interest paid in the accrual period bears to the total amount of stated interest remaining to be paid on the REMIC regular certificate as of the beginning of the accrual period, or

- in the case of a REMIC regular certificate issued with original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the original issue discount accrued in the accrual period bears to the total original issue discount remaining on the REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of the accrual period.

Moreover, the prepayment assumption used in calculating the accrual of original issue discount is to be used in calculating the accrual of market discount. Because the regulations referred to in this paragraph have not been issued, it is not possible to predict what effect those regulations might have on the tax treatment of a REMIC regular certificate purchased at a discount in the secondary market.

To the extent that REMIC regular certificates provide for monthly or other periodic distributions throughout their term, the effect of these rules may be to require market discount to be includable in income at a rate that is not significantly slower than the rate at which the discount would accrue if it were original issue discount. Moreover, in any event a holder of a REMIC regular certificate generally will be required to treat a portion of any gain on the sale or exchange of that certificate as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount accrued to the date of disposition under one of the foregoing methods, less any accrued market discount previously reported as ordinary income.

In addition, under Section 1277 of the Code, a holder of a REMIC regular certificate may be required to defer a portion of its interest deductions for the taxable year attributable to any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry a REMIC regular certificate purchased with market discount. For these purposes, the *de minimis* rule referred to above applies. Any deferred interest expense would not exceed the market discount that accrues during that taxable year and is, in general, allowed as a deduction not later than the year in which the market discount is includable in income. If the holder elects to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on all market discount instruments acquired by that holder in that taxable year or thereafter, the interest deferral rule described above will not apply.

Premium

A REMIC regular certificate purchased at a cost, excluding any portion of that cost attributable to accrued qualified stated interest, greater than its remaining stated redemption price will be considered to be purchased at a premium. The holder of a REMIC regular certificate may elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize that premium under the constant yield method over the life of the certificate. If made, this election will apply to all debt instruments having amortizable bond premium that the holder owns or subsequently acquires. Amortizable premium will be treated as an offset to interest income on the related REMIC regular certificate, rather than as a separate interest deduction. The OID regulations also permit certificateholders to elect to include all interest, discount and premium in income based on a constant yield method, further treating the certificateholder as having made the election to amortize premium generally. See “*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*.” The conference committee report states that the same rules that apply to accrual of market discount, which rules will require use of a prepayment assumption in accruing market discount with respect to REMIC regular certificates without regard to whether those certificates have original issue discount, will also apply in amortizing bond premium under Section 171 of the Code. It is possible that the use of the assumption that there will be no prepayments may be required in calculating the amortization of premium.

Realized Losses

Under Section 166 of the Code, both corporate holders of the REMIC regular certificates and noncorporate holders of the REMIC regular certificates that acquire those certificates in connection with a trade or business should be allowed to deduct, as ordinary losses, any losses sustained during a taxable year in which their certificates become wholly or partially worthless as the result of one or more realized losses on the mortgage loans. However, it appears that a noncorporate holder that does not acquire a REMIC regular certificate in connection with a trade or business will not be entitled to deduct a loss under Section 166 of the Code until the holder's certificate becomes wholly worthless—until its outstanding principal balance has been reduced to zero—and that the loss will be characterized as a short-term capital loss.

Each holder of a REMIC regular certificate will be required to accrue interest and original issue discount with respect to that certificate, without giving effect to any reductions in distributions attributable to defaults or delinquencies on the mortgage loans or the underlying certificates until it can be established that any reduction ultimately will not be recoverable. As a result, the amount of taxable income reported in any period by the holder of a REMIC regular certificate could exceed the amount of economic income actually realized by the holder in that period. Although the holder of a REMIC regular certificate eventually will recognize a loss or reduction in income attributable to previously accrued and included income that, as the result of a realized loss, ultimately will not be realized, the law is unclear with respect to the timing and character of the loss or reduction in income.

Taxation of Owners of REMIC Residual Certificates

General

As residual interests, the REMIC residual certificates will be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those that would apply if the REMIC residual certificates were treated for federal income tax purposes as direct ownership interests in the mortgage loans or as debt instruments issued by the REMIC.

A holder of a REMIC residual certificate generally will be required to report its daily portion of the taxable income or, in accordance with the limitations noted in this discussion, the net loss of the REMIC for each day during a calendar quarter that the holder owned the REMIC residual certificate. For this purpose, the taxable income or net loss of the REMIC will be allocated to each day in the calendar quarter ratably using a “30 days per month/90 days per quarter/360 days per year” convention unless otherwise disclosed in the related prospectus supplement. The daily amounts will then be allocated among the REMIC residual certificateholders in proportion to their respective ownership interests on that day. Any amount included in the gross income or allowed as a loss of any REMIC residual certificateholder by virtue of this allocation will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The taxable income of the REMIC will be determined under the rules described in this prospectus in “—Taxable Income of the REMIC” and will be taxable to the REMIC residual certificateholders without regard to the timing or amount of cash distributions by the REMIC. Ordinary income derived from REMIC residual certificates will be “portfolio income” for purposes of the taxation of taxpayers in accordance with limitations under Section 469 of the Code on the deductibility of “passive losses.”

A holder of a REMIC residual certificate that purchased the certificate from a prior holder of that certificate also will be required to report on its federal income tax return amounts representing its daily portion of the taxable income or net loss of the REMIC for each day that it holds the REMIC residual certificate. These daily portions generally will equal the amounts of taxable income or net loss determined as described above. The Committee Report indicates that modifications of the general rules may be made, by regulations, legislation or otherwise, to reduce, or increase, the income or loss of a REMIC residual certificateholder that purchased the REMIC residual certificate from a prior holder of such certificate at a price greater than, or less than, the adjusted basis, as defined below, that REMIC residual certificate would have had in the hands of an original holder of that certificate. The REMIC regulations, however, do not provide for any such modifications.

Any payments received by a REMIC residual certificateholder in connection with the acquisition of that REMIC residual certificate will be taken into account in determining the income of the holder for federal income tax purposes. Although it appears likely that any payment would be includable in income immediately upon its receipt, the IRS might assert that the payment should be included in income over time according to an amortization schedule or according to some other method. Because of the uncertainty concerning the treatment of these payments, holders of REMIC residual certificates are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning the treatment of these payments for income tax purposes.

The amount of income REMIC residual certificateholders will be required to report, or the tax liability associated with that income, may exceed the amount of cash distributions received from the REMIC for the corresponding period. Consequently, REMIC residual certificateholders should have other sources of funds sufficient to pay any federal income taxes due as a result of their ownership of REMIC residual certificates or unrelated deductions against which income may be offset, subject to the rules relating to "excess inclusions" and "noneconomic" residual interests discussed below. The fact that the tax liability associated with the income allocated to REMIC residual certificateholders may exceed the cash distributions received by the REMIC residual certificateholders for the corresponding period may significantly adversely affect the REMIC residual certificateholders after-tax rate of return.

Taxable Income of the REMIC

The taxable income of the REMIC will equal the income from the mortgage loans and other assets of the REMIC plus any cancellation of indebtedness income due to the allocation of realized losses to REMIC regular certificates, less the deductions allowed to the REMIC for interest, including original issue discount and reduced by the amortization of any premium received on issuance, on the REMIC regular certificates, and any other class of REMIC certificates constituting "regular interests" in the REMIC not offered hereby, amortization of any premium on the mortgage loans, bad debt deductions with respect to the mortgage loans and, except as described below, for servicing, administrative and other expenses.

For purposes of determining its taxable income, the REMIC will have an initial aggregate basis in its assets equal to their fair market value immediately after their transfer to the REMIC. For this purpose, the servicer intends to treat the fair market value of the mortgage loans as being equal to the aggregate issue prices of the REMIC regular certificates and REMIC residual certificates. The aggregate basis will be allocated among the mortgage loans collectively and the other assets of the REMIC in proportion to their respective fair market values. The issue price of any REMIC certificates offered by this prospectus will be determined in the manner described above under "—

Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount.” Accordingly, if one or more classes of REMIC certificates are retained initially rather than sold, the servicer may be required to estimate the fair market value of those interests in order to determine the basis of the REMIC in the mortgage loans and other property held by the REMIC.

Subject to the possible application of the *de minimis* rules, the method of accrual by the REMIC of original issue discount income and market discount income with respect to mortgage loans that it holds will be equivalent to the method of accruing original issue discount income for REMIC regular certificateholders—under the constant yield method taking into account the prepayment assumption. However, a REMIC that acquires loans at a market discount must include the discount in income currently, as it accrues, on a constant interest basis. See “—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates” above, which describes a method of accruing discount income that is analogous to that required to be used by a REMIC as to mortgage loans with market discount that it holds.

A mortgage loan will be deemed to have been acquired with discount or premium to the extent that the REMIC’s basis in the mortgage loan, determined as described in the second preceding paragraph, is less than or greater than its stated redemption price. Any discount will be includible in the income of the REMIC as it accrues, in advance of receipt of the cash attributable to that income, under a method similar to the method described above for accruing original issue discount on the REMIC regular certificates. It is anticipated that each REMIC will elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize any premium on the mortgage loans. Premium on any mortgage loan to which the election applies may be amortized under a constant yield method, presumably taking into account a prepayment assumption.

A REMIC will be allowed deductions for interest, including original issue discount, on the REMIC regular certificates, including any other class of REMIC certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered by this prospectus, equal to the deductions that would be allowed if the REMIC regular certificates, including any other class of REMIC certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered by this prospectus, were indebtedness of the REMIC. Original issue discount will be considered to accrue for this purpose as described above under “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*,” except that the *de minimis* rule and the adjustments for subsequent holders of REMIC regular certificates, including any other class of certificates constituting “regular interests” in the REMIC not offered by this prospectus, described therein will not apply.

If a class of REMIC regular certificates is issued at an issue premium, the net amount of interest deductions that are allowed the REMIC in each taxable year with respect to the REMIC regular certificates of that class will be reduced by an amount equal to the portion of the issue premium that is considered to be amortized or repaid in that year. Although the matter is not entirely certain, it is likely that issue premium would be amortized under a constant yield method in a manner analogous to the method of accruing original issue discount described above under “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*.”

As a general rule, the taxable income of the REMIC will be determined in the same manner as if the REMIC were an individual having the calendar year as its taxable year and using the accrual method of accounting. However, no item of income, gain, loss or deduction allocable to a prohibited transaction will be taken into account. See “—*Prohibited Transactions and Other Possible REMIC Taxes*” below. Further, the limitation on miscellaneous itemized deductions imposed on individuals

by Section 67 of the Code, which allows those deductions only to the extent they exceed in the aggregate two percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, will not be applied at the REMIC level so that the REMIC will be allowed deductions for servicing, administrative and other non-interest expenses in determining its taxable income. All of these expenses will be allocated as a separate item to the holders of REMIC residual certificates, subject to the limitation of Section 67 of the Code. See "*Possible Pass-Through of Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions*." If the deductions allowed to the REMIC exceed its gross income for a calendar quarter, the excess will be the net loss for the REMIC for that calendar quarter.

Basis Rules, Net Losses and Distributions

The adjusted basis of a REMIC residual certificate will be equal to the amount paid for that REMIC residual certificate, increased by amounts included in the income of the related certificateholder and decreased, but not below zero, by distributions made, and by net losses allocated, to the related certificateholder.

A REMIC residual certificateholder is not allowed to take into account any net loss for any calendar quarter to the extent the net loss exceeds the REMIC residual certificateholder's adjusted basis in its REMIC residual certificate as of the close of that calendar quarter, determined without regard to the net loss. Any loss that is not currently deductible by reason of this limitation may be carried forward indefinitely to future calendar quarters and, in accordance with the same limitation, may be used only to offset income from the REMIC residual certificate. The ability of REMIC residual certificateholders to deduct net losses in accordance with additional limitations under the Code, as to which the certificateholders are encouraged consult their tax advisors.

Any distribution on a REMIC residual certificate will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent it does not exceed the holder's adjusted basis in the REMIC residual certificate. To the extent a distribution on a REMIC residual certificate exceeds the adjusted basis, it will be treated as gain from the sale of the REMIC residual certificate. A holder of a REMIC residual certificates may be entitled to distributions early in the term of the related REMIC under circumstances in which its basis in the REMIC residual certificate will not be sufficiently large that distributions will be treated as nontaxable returns of capital. A holder's basis in the REMIC residual certificate will initially equal the amount paid for the REMIC residual certificate and will be increased by its allocable shares of taxable income of the trust. However, a holder's basis increases may not occur until the end of the calendar quarter, or perhaps the end of the calendar year, with respect to which the REMIC taxable income is allocated to the REMIC residual certificateholder. To the extent the REMIC residual certificateholder's initial basis is less than the distributions to the REMIC residual certificateholder, and increases in the initial bases either occur after distributions or, together with their initial bases, are less than the amount of the distributions, gain will be recognized to the REMIC residual certificateholder on those distributions and will be treated as gain from the sale of its REMIC residual certificate.

The effect of these rules is that a certificateholder may not amortize its basis in a REMIC residual certificate, but may only recover its basis through distributions, through the deduction of its share of any net losses of the REMIC or upon the sale of its REMIC residual certificate. See "*Sales of REMIC Certificates*." For a discussion of possible modifications of these rules that may require adjustments to income of a holder of a REMIC residual certificate other than an original holder in order to reflect any difference between the cost of the REMIC residual certificate to its holder and the

adjusted basis the REMIC residual certificate would have had in the hands of the original holder, see “*Taxation of REMIC Regular Certificates—General*.”

Excess Inclusions

Any “excess inclusions” with respect to a REMIC residual certificate will be subject to federal income tax in all events. In general, the “excess inclusions” with respect to a REMIC residual certificate for any calendar quarter will be the excess, if any, of (i) the sum of the daily portions of REMIC taxable income allocable to the REMIC residual certificate over (ii) the sum of the “daily accruals”, as defined below, for each day during that quarter that the REMIC residual certificate was held by the REMIC residual certificateholder. The daily accruals of a REMIC residual certificateholder will be determined by allocating to each day during a calendar quarter its ratable portion of the product of the “adjusted issue price” of the REMIC residual certificate at the beginning of the calendar quarter and 120% of the “long-term Federal rate” in effect on the closing date. For this purpose, the adjusted issue price of a REMIC residual certificate as of the beginning of any calendar quarter will be equal to the issue price of the REMIC residual certificate, increased by the sum of the daily accruals for all prior quarters and decreased, but not below zero, by any distributions made with respect to the REMIC residual certificate before the beginning of that quarter. The issue price of a REMIC residual certificate is the initial offering price to the public, excluding bond houses, brokers and underwriters, at which a substantial amount of the REMIC residual certificates were sold. If less than a substantial amount of a particular class of REMIC residual certificates is sold for cash on or prior to the closing date, the issue price of that class will be treated as the fair market value of that class on the closing date. The “long-term Federal rate” is an average of current yields on Treasury securities with a remaining term of greater than nine years, computed and published monthly by the IRS.

For REMIC residual certificateholders, an excess inclusion:

- will not be permitted to be offset by deductions, losses or loss carryovers from other activities,
- will be treated as “unrelated business taxable income” to an otherwise tax-exempt organization and
- will not be eligible for any rate reduction or exemption under any applicable tax treaty with respect to the 30% United States withholding tax imposed on distributions to REMIC residual certificateholders that are foreign investors.

See, however, “—*Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates*” below.

Furthermore, for purposes of the alternative minimum tax, (i) excess inclusions will not be permitted to be offset by the alternative tax net operating loss deduction and (ii) alternative minimum taxable income may not be less than the taxpayer’s excess inclusions; provided, however, that for purposes of (ii), alternative minimum taxable income is determined without regard to the special rule that taxable income cannot be less than excess inclusions. The latter rule has the effect of preventing nonrefundable tax credits from reducing the taxpayer’s income tax to an amount lower than the alternative minimum tax on excess inclusions.

In the case of any REMIC residual certificates held by a real estate investment trust, the aggregate excess inclusions with respect to the REMIC residual certificates, reduced, but not below zero, by the real estate investment trust taxable income, within the meaning of Section 857(b)(2) of the Code, excluding any net capital gain, will be allocated among the shareholders of the trust in proportion to the dividends received by the shareholders from the trust, and any amount so allocated will be treated as an excess inclusion with respect to a REMIC residual certificate as if held directly by the shareholder. Treasury regulations yet to be issued could apply a similar rule to regulated investment companies, common trust funds and some cooperatives; the REMIC regulations currently do not address this subject.

Noneconomic REMIC Residual Certificates

Under the REMIC regulations, transfers of “noneconomic” REMIC residual certificates will be disregarded for all federal income tax purposes if “a significant purpose of the transfer was to enable the transferor to impede the assessment or collection of tax.” If the transfer is disregarded, the purported transferor will continue to remain liable for any taxes due with respect to the income on the “noneconomic” REMIC residual certificate. The REMIC regulations provide that a REMIC residual certificate is noneconomic unless, based on the prepayment assumption and on any required or permitted clean up calls, or required qualified liquidation provided for in the REMIC’s organizational documents, (1) the present value of the expected future distributions (discounted using the “applicable Federal rate” for obligations whose term ends on the close of the last quarter in which excess inclusions are expected to accrue with respect to the REMIC residual certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, on the REMIC residual certificate equals at least the present value of the expected tax on the anticipated excess inclusions, and (2) the transferor reasonably expects that the transferee will receive distributions with respect to the REMIC residual certificate at or after the time the taxes accrue on the anticipated excess inclusions in an amount sufficient to satisfy the accrued taxes. Accordingly, all transfers of REMIC residual certificates that may constitute noneconomic residual interests will be subject to restrictions under the terms of the related pooling and servicing agreement that are intended to reduce the possibility of any transfer being disregarded. The restrictions will require each party to a transfer to provide an affidavit that no purpose of the transfer is to impede the assessment or collection of tax, including representations as to the financial condition of the prospective transferee, as to which the transferor also is required to make a reasonable investigation to determine the transferee’s historic payment of its debts and ability to continue to pay its debts as they come due in the future. Prior to purchasing a REMIC residual certificate, prospective purchasers should consider the possibility that a purported transfer of the REMIC residual certificate by such a purchaser to another purchaser at some future date may be disregarded in accordance with the above-described rules which would result in the retention of tax liability by that purchaser.

The IRS has issued final REMIC regulations that add to the conditions necessary to assure that a transfer of a non-economic residual interest would be respected. The additional conditions require that in order to qualify as a safe harbor transfer of a residual, the transferee represent that it will not cause the income “to be attributable to a foreign permanent establishment or fixed base (within the meaning of an applicable income tax treaty) of the transferee or another U.S. taxpayer” and either (i) the amount received by the transferee be no less on a present value basis than the present value of the net tax detriment attributable to holding the residual interest reduced by the present value of the projected payments to be received on the residual interest or (ii) the transfer is to a domestic taxable corporation with specified large amounts of gross and net assets and that meets certain other requirements where agreement is made that all future transfers will be to taxable

domestic corporations in transactions that qualify for the same “safe harbor” provision. Eligibility for the safe harbor requires, among other things, that the facts and circumstances known to the transferor at the time of transfer not indicate to a reasonable person that the taxes with respect to the residual interest will not be paid, with an unreasonably low cost for the transfer specifically mentioned as negating eligibility.

The related prospectus supplement will disclose whether offered REMIC residual certificates may be considered “noneconomic” residual interests under the REMIC regulations. Any disclosure that a REMIC residual certificate will not be considered “noneconomic” will be based upon some assumptions, and the depositor will make no representation that a REMIC residual certificate will not be considered “noneconomic” for purposes of the above-described rules. See “—*Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates*” for additional restrictions applicable to transfers of certain REMIC residual certificates to foreign persons.

Mark-to-Market Rules

The mark-to-market requirement applies to all securities owned by a dealer, except to the extent that the dealer has specifically identified a security as held for investment. The mark-to-market regulations provide that for purposes of this mark-to-market requirement, a REMIC residual certificate may not be marked to market.

Possible Pass-Through of Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions

Fees and expenses of a REMIC generally will be allocated to the holders of the related REMIC residual certificates. The applicable Treasury regulations indicate, however, that in the case of a REMIC that is similar to a single class grantor trust, all or a portion of those fees and expenses should be allocated to the holders of the related REMIC regular certificates. Unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, fees and expenses will be allocated to holders of the related REMIC residual certificates in their entirety and not to the holders of the related REMIC regular certificates.

With respect to REMIC residual certificates or REMIC regular certificates the holders of which receive an allocation of fees and expenses in accordance with the preceding discussion, if any holder thereof is an individual, estate or trust, or a “Pass-Through Entity” beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts, (i) an amount equal to the individual’s, estate’s or trust’s share of fees and expenses will be added to the gross income of that holder and (ii) the individual’s, estate’s or trust’s share of fees and expenses will be treated as a miscellaneous itemized deduction allowable in accordance with the limitation of Section 67 of the Code, which permits those deductions only to the extent they exceed in the aggregate two percent of a taxpayer’s adjusted gross income. In addition, Section 68 of the Code provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds a specified amount will be reduced. The amount of additional taxable income reportable by REMIC certificateholders that are covered by the limitations of either Section 67 or Section 68 of the Code may be substantial. Furthermore, in determining the alternative minimum taxable income of such a holder of a REMIC certificate that is an individual, estate or trust, or a “Pass-Through Entity” beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts, no deduction will be allowed for the holder’s allocable portion of servicing fees and other miscellaneous itemized deductions of the REMIC, even though an amount equal to the amount of such fees and other deductions will be included in the holder’s gross income. Accordingly, the REMIC certificates may not be appropriate investments for individuals, estates, or

trusts, or pass-through entities beneficially owned by one or more individuals, estates or trusts. Any prospective investors are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors prior to making an investment in these certificates.

Tax and Restrictions on Transfers of REMIC Residual Certificates to Certain Organizations

If a REMIC residual certificate is transferred to a disqualified organization, a tax would be imposed in an amount, determined under the REMIC regulations, equal to: the product of

- the present value, discounted using the “applicable Federal rate” for obligations whose term ends on the close of the last quarter in which excess inclusions are expected to accrue with respect to the certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, of the total anticipated excess inclusions with respect to the REMIC residual certificate for periods after the transfer; and
- the highest marginal federal income tax rate applicable to corporations.
- The anticipated excess inclusions must be determined as of the date that the REMIC residual certificate is transferred and must be based on events that have occurred up to the time of transfer, the prepayment assumption and any required or permitted clean up calls or required liquidation provided for in the REMIC’s organizational documents. This tax generally would be imposed on the transferor of the REMIC residual certificate, except that where the transfer is through an agent for a disqualified organization, the tax would instead be imposed on that agent. However, a transferor of a REMIC residual certificate would in no event be liable for the tax with respect to a transfer if the transferee furnishes to the transferor an affidavit that the transferee is not a disqualified organization and, as of the time of the transfer, the transferor does not have actual knowledge that the affidavit is false. Moreover, an entity will not qualify as a REMIC unless there are reasonable arrangements designed to ensure that:
 - residual interests in the entity are not held by disqualified organizations; and
 - information necessary for the application of the tax described herein will be made available.
 - Restrictions on the transfer of REMIC residual certificates and other provisions that are intended to meet this requirement will be included in the pooling and servicing agreement, including provisions:
 - requiring any transferee of a REMIC residual certificate to provide an affidavit representing that it is not a disqualified organization and is not acquiring the REMIC residual certificate on behalf of a disqualified organization, undertaking to maintain that status and agreeing to obtain a similar affidavit from any person to whom it shall transfer the REMIC residual certificate;
 - providing that any transfer of a REMIC residual certificate to a disqualified organization shall be null and void; and
 - granting to the servicer the right, without notice to the holder or any prior holder, to sell to a purchaser of its choice any REMIC residual certificate that shall become owned by a disqualified organization despite (1) and (2) above.

In addition, if a Pass-Through Entity includes in income excess inclusions with respect to a REMIC residual certificate, and a disqualified organization is the record holder of an interest in that entity, then a tax will be imposed on the entity equal to the product of (i) the amount of excess inclusions on the REMIC residual certificate that are allocable to the interest in the Pass-Through Entity held by the disqualified organization and (ii) the highest marginal federal income tax rate imposed on corporations. A Pass-Through Entity will not be subject to this tax for any period, however, if each record holder of an interest in the Pass-Through Entity furnishes to that Pass-Through Entity (i) the holder's social security number and a statement under penalties of perjury that the social security number is that of the record holder or (ii) a statement under penalties of perjury that the record holder is not a disqualified organization. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, notwithstanding the preceding two sentences, in the case of a REMIC residual certificate held by an "electing large partnership," all interests in such partnership shall be treated as held by disqualified organizations, without regard to whether the record holders of the partnership furnish statements described in the preceding sentence, and the amount that is subject to tax under the second preceding sentence is excluded from the gross income of the partnership allocated to the partners, in lieu of allocating to the partners a deduction for the tax paid by the partners.

Sales of REMIC Certificates

If a REMIC certificate is sold, the selling certificateholder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and its adjusted basis in the REMIC certificate. The adjusted basis of a REMIC regular certificate generally will equal the cost of that REMIC regular certificate to that certificateholder, increased by income reported by the certificateholder with respect to that REMIC regular certificate, including original issue discount and market discount income, and reduced, but not below zero, by distributions on the REMIC regular certificate received by the certificateholder and by any amortized premium. The adjusted basis of a REMIC residual certificate will be determined as described under "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Residual Certificates—Basis Rules, Net Losses and Distributions*." Except as described below, any gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss.

Gain from the sale of a REMIC regular certificate that might otherwise be capital gain will be treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain does not exceed the excess, if any, of (i) the amount that would have been includable in the seller's income with respect to the REMIC regular certificate had income accrued thereon at a rate equal to 110% of the "applicable federal rate", which is generally a rate based on an average of current yields on Treasury securities having a maturity comparable to that of the certificate, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, determined as of the date of purchase of the REMIC regular certificate, over (ii) the amount of ordinary income actually includable in the seller's income prior to the sale. In addition, gain recognized on the sale of a REMIC regular certificate by a seller who purchased the REMIC regular certificate at a market discount will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent of any accrued and previously unrecognized market discount that accrued during the period the certificate was held. See "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*."

REMIC certificates will be "evidences of indebtedness" within the meaning of Section 582(c)(1) of the Code, so that gain or loss recognized from the sale of a REMIC certificate by a bank or thrift institution to which that section applies will be ordinary income or loss.

A portion of any gain from the sale of a REMIC regular certificate that might otherwise be capital gain may be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the certificate is held as part of a

“conversion transaction” within the meaning of Section 1258 of the Code. A conversion transaction generally is one in which the taxpayer has taken two or more positions in certificates or similar property that reduce or eliminate market risk, if substantially all of the taxpayer’s return is attributable to the time value of the taxpayer’s net investment in the transaction. The amount of gain so realized in a conversion transaction that is recharacterized as ordinary income generally will not exceed the amount of interest that would have accrued on the taxpayer’s net investment at 120% of the appropriate “applicable federal rate”, which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS, at the time the taxpayer enters into the conversion transaction, subject to appropriate reduction for prior inclusion of interest and other ordinary income items from the transaction.

Finally, a taxpayer may elect to have net capital gain taxed at ordinary income rates rather than capital gains rates in order to include any net capital gain in total net investment income for the taxable year, for purposes of the limitation on the deduction of interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry property held for investment to a taxpayer’s net investment income.

Except as may be provided in Treasury regulations yet to be issued, if the seller of a REMIC residual certificate reacquires the certificate, any other residual interest in a REMIC or any similar interest in a “taxable mortgage pool”, as defined in Section 7701(i) of the Code, within six months of the date of the sale, the sale will be subject to the “wash sale” rules of Section 1091 of the Code. In that event, any loss realized by the REMIC residual certificateholders on the sale will not be deductible, but instead will be added to the REMIC residual certificateholders adjusted basis in the newly-acquired asset.

Prohibited Transactions and Other Possible REMIC Taxes

The Internal Revenue Code imposes a prohibited transactions tax, which is a tax on REMICs equal to 100% of the net income derived from prohibited transactions. In general, subject to specified exceptions a prohibited transaction means the disposition of a mortgage loan, the receipt of income from a source other than a mortgage loan or other permitted investments, the receipt of compensation for services, or gain from the disposition of an asset purchased with the payments on the mortgage loans for temporary investment pending distribution on the REMIC certificates. It is not anticipated that any REMIC will engage in any prohibited transactions in which it would recognize a material amount of net income. In addition, some contributions to a REMIC made after the day on which the REMIC issues all of its interests could result in the imposition of a contributions tax, which is a tax on the REMIC equal to 100% of the value of the contributed property. Each pooling and servicing agreement will include provisions designed to prevent the acceptance of any contributions that would be subject to the tax.

REMICs also are subject to federal income tax at the highest corporate rate on “net income from foreclosure property,” determined by reference to the rules applicable to real estate investment trusts. “Net income from foreclosure property” generally means gain from the sale of a foreclosure property that is inventory property and gross income from foreclosure property other than qualifying rents and other qualifying income for a real estate investment trust. Unless otherwise disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, it is not anticipated that any REMIC will recognize “net income from foreclosure property” subject to federal income tax.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, it is not anticipated that any material state or local income or franchise tax will be imposed on any REMIC.

Unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, and to the extent permitted by then applicable laws, any prohibited transactions tax, contributions tax, tax on “net income from foreclosure property” or state or local income or franchise tax that may be imposed on the REMIC will be borne by the related servicer or the trustee in either case out of its own funds, provided that the servicer or the trustee, as the case may be, has sufficient assets to do so, and provided further that the tax arises out of a breach of the servicer’s or the trustee’s obligations, as the case may be, under the related pooling and servicing agreement and relating to compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Any tax not borne by the servicer or the trustee will be payable out of the related trust resulting in a reduction in amounts payable to holders of the related REMIC certificates.

On May 11, 2004, the IRS issued final regulations relating to the federal income tax treatment of “inducement fees” received by transferees of non-economic REMIC residual interests. The regulations provide tax accounting rules for the inclusion of such fees in income over an appropriate period, and clarify that inducement fees represent income from sources within the United States. These rules apply to taxable years ending on or after May 11, 2004. On the same date, the IRS issued administrative guidance addressing the procedures by which transferees of such REMIC residual interests may obtain consent to change the method of accounting for REMIC inducement fee income to one of the methods provided in the regulations. Prospective purchasers of the Residual Certificates are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the effect of these regulations and the related administrative guidance.

Termination

A REMIC will terminate immediately after the distribution date following receipt by the REMIC of the final payment from the mortgage loans or upon a sale of the REMIC’s assets following the adoption by the REMIC of a plan of complete liquidation. The last distribution on a REMIC regular certificate will be treated as a payment in retirement of a debt instrument. In the case of a REMIC residual certificate, if the last distribution on the REMIC residual certificate is less than the certificateholder’s adjusted basis in the certificate, the certificateholder should be treated as realizing a loss equal to the amount of the difference, and the loss may be treated as a capital loss.

Reporting and Other Administrative Matters

Solely for purposes of the administrative provisions of the Code, the REMIC will be treated as a partnership and REMIC residual certificateholders will be treated as partners. Unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, the trustee will file REMIC federal income tax returns on behalf of the related REMIC and the entity identified as the securities administrator in the related pooling and servicing agreement or securities administrator will prepare the REMIC federal income tax returns and will be designated as and will act as the “tax matters person” for the REMIC in all respects, and may hold a nominal amount of REMIC residual certificates.

As the tax matters person, the securities administrator will have the authority to act on behalf of the REMIC and the REMIC residual certificateholders in connection with the administrative and judicial review of items of income, deduction, gain or loss of the REMIC, as well as the REMIC’s classification. REMIC residual certificateholders will be required to report the REMIC items consistently with their treatment on the related REMIC’s tax return and may in some circumstances be bound by a settlement agreement between the securities administrator, as tax matters person, and the IRS concerning any REMIC item.

Adjustments made to the REMIC tax return may require a REMIC residual certificateholders to make corresponding adjustments on its return, and an audit of the REMIC's tax return, or the adjustments resulting from an audit, could result in an audit of the certificateholder's return. Any person that holds a REMIC residual certificate as a nominee for another person may be required to furnish to the related REMIC, in a manner to be provided in Treasury regulations, the name and address of that person and other information.

Reporting of interest income, including any original issue discount, with respect to REMIC regular certificates is required annually, and may be required more frequently under Treasury regulations. These information reports are generally required to be sent to individual holders of REMIC regular interests and the IRS; holders of REMIC regular certificates that are corporations, trusts, securities dealers and other non-individuals will be provided interest and original issue discount income information and the information in the following paragraph upon request in accordance with the requirements of the applicable regulations. The information must be provided by the later of 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the information was requested, or two weeks after the receipt of the request. The REMIC must also comply with rules requiring certain information to be reported to the IRS. Reporting with respect to the REMIC residual certificates, including income, excess inclusions, investment expenses and relevant information regarding qualification of the REMIC's assets will be made as required under the Treasury regulations, typically on a quarterly basis.

As applicable, the REMIC regular certificate information reports will include a statement of the adjusted issue price of the REMIC regular certificate at the beginning of each accrual period. In addition, the reports will include information required by regulations with respect to computing the accrual of any market discount. Because exact computation of the accrual of market discount on a constant yield method requires information relating to the holder's purchase price that the REMIC administrator will not have, the regulations only require that information pertaining to the appropriate proportionate method of accruing market discount be provided. See "*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*."

The responsibility for complying with the foregoing reporting rules will be borne by the REMIC administrator. Certificateholders may request any information with respect to the returns described in Section 1.6049-7(e)(2) of the Treasury regulations.

Backup Withholding with Respect to REMIC Certificates

Payments of interest and principal, as well as payments of proceeds from the sale of REMIC certificates, may be subject to the "backup withholding tax" under Section 3406 of the Code if recipients of payments fail to furnish to the payor certain information, including their taxpayer identification numbers, or otherwise fail to establish an exemption from the tax. Any amounts deducted and withheld from a distribution to a recipient would be allowed as a credit against the recipient's federal income tax. Furthermore, penalties may be imposed by the IRS on a recipient of payments that is required to supply information but that does not do so in the proper manner.

Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates

A REMIC regular certificateholder that is not a United States person and is not subject to federal income tax as a result of any direct or indirect connection to the United States in addition to its ownership of a REMIC regular certificate will not be subject to United States federal income or

withholding tax on a distribution on a REMIC regular certificate, provided that the holder complies to the extent necessary with certain identification requirements, including delivery of a statement, signed by the certificateholder under penalties of perjury, certifying that the certificateholder is not a United States person and providing the name and address of that certificateholder. This statement is generally made on IRS Form W-8BEN and must be updated whenever required information has changed or within three calendar years after the statement is first delivered. For these purposes, United States person means a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation, partnership or other entity treated as a corporation or partnership, created or organized in, or under the laws of, the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, except, in the case of a partnership, to the extent provided in regulations, provided that, for purposes solely of the restrictions on the transfer of the residual interests, no partnership or other entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes shall be treated as a United States person, or U.S. person, unless all persons that own an interest in such partnership either directly or through any entity that is not a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes are required by the applicable operative agreement to be United States persons, or an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. To the extent prescribed in regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury, a trust which was in existence on August 20, 1996, other than a trust treated as owned by the grantor under subpart E of part I of subchapter J of chapter 1 of the Code, and which was treated as a United States person on August 19, 1996, may elect to continue to be treated as a United States person notwithstanding the previous sentence. It is possible that the IRS may assert that the foregoing tax exemption should not apply with respect to a REMIC regular certificate held by a REMIC residual certificateholder that owns directly or indirectly a 10% or greater interest in the REMIC residual certificates. If the holder does not qualify for exemption, distributions of interest, including distributions of accrued original issue discount, to the holder may be subject to a tax rate of 30%, subject to reduction under any applicable tax treaty.

Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

In addition, the foregoing rules will not apply to exempt a United States shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation from taxation on the United States shareholder's allocable portion of the interest income received by the controlled foreign corporation.

Further, it appears that a REMIC regular certificate would not be included in the estate of a non-resident alien individual and would not be subject to United States estate taxes. However, certificateholders who are non-resident alien individuals are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning this question.

Unless otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, transfers of REMIC residual certificates to investors that are not United States persons will be prohibited under the related pooling and servicing agreement.

Notes

Upon the issuance of each series of Notes, Tax Counsel will deliver its opinion generally to the effect that, for federal income tax purposes, assuming compliance with all provisions of the

indenture, trust agreement and related documents, (a) the Notes will be treated as indebtedness to a noteholder other than the owner of the owner trust certificates and (b) the issuer, as created under the terms and conditions of the trust agreement, will not be characterized as an association, or publicly traded partnership within the meaning of Code section 7704, taxable as a corporation or as a taxable mortgage pool within the meaning of Code section 7701(i).

Status as Real Property Loans

Notes held by a domestic building and loan association will not constitute “loans ... secured by an interest in real property” within the meaning of Code section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v); and notes held by a real estate investment trust will not constitute “real estate assets” within the meaning of Code section 856(c)(4)(A) and interest on notes will not be considered “interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property” within the meaning of Code section 856(c)(3)(B).

Taxation of Noteholders

Notes generally will be subject to the same rules of taxation as REMIC regular certificates, as described above, except that (i) income reportable on the notes is not required to be reported under the accrual method unless the holder otherwise used the accrual method and (ii) the special rule treating a portion of the gain on sale or exchange of a REMIC regular certificate as ordinary income is inapplicable to the notes. See “REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates” and “REMICs—Sales of REMIC Certificates”. Except as otherwise stated in the related prospectus supplement, the Notes will not be issued with original issue discount since the principal amount of the notes will not exceed their issue price by more than a de minimis amount. See “REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount”. Also, interest paid on a note to noteholder that is not a United States person will normally qualify for the exception from United States withholding tax described in “REMICs—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates” except, in addition to the exceptions noted in that section, where the recipient is a holder, directly or by attribution, of 10% or more of the capital or profits interest in the issuer.

Grantor Trust Funds

Classification of Grantor Trust Funds

On or prior to the date of the related prospectus supplement with respect to the proposed issuance of each series of Grantor Trust certificates, Tax Counsel will deliver an opinion generally to the effect that, assuming compliance with all provisions of the related pooling and servicing agreement, the related Grantor Trust Fund will be classified as a grantor trust under subpart E, part I of subchapter J of Chapter 1 of the Code and not as a partnership or an association taxable as a corporation.

Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates

Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates

In the case of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates, except as disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, Tax Counsel will deliver an opinion that, in general, Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates will represent interests in (1) “loans . . . secured by an interest in real property” within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v) of the Code; (2) “obligation[s] (including any

participation or certificate of beneficial ownership therein) which [are] principally secured by an interest in real property" within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3) of the Code; and (3) "real estate assets" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code. In addition, counsel to the depositor will deliver an opinion that interest on Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates will to the same extent be considered "interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code.

Grantor Trust Strip Certificates

Even if Grantor Trust Strip Certificates evidence an interest in a Grantor Trust Fund consisting of mortgage loans that are "loans . . . secured by an interest in real property" within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(19)(C)(v) of the Code, and "real estate assets" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(4)(A) of the Code, and the interest on which is "interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property" within the meaning of Section 856(c)(3)(B) of the Code, it is unclear whether the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, and the income therefrom, will be so characterized. However, the policies underlying these sections (namely, to encourage or require investments in mortgage loans by thrift institutions and real estate investment trusts) may suggest that this characterization is appropriate. Counsel to the depositor will not deliver any opinion on these questions. Prospective purchasers to which the characterization of an investment in Grantor Trust Strip Certificates is material are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding whether the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, and the income therefrom, will be so characterized.

The Grantor Trust Strip Certificates will be "obligation[s] (including any participation or certificate of beneficial ownership therein) which . . . [are] principally secured by an interest in real property" within the meaning of Section 860G(a)(3)(A) of the Code.

Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates

Holders of a particular series of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates generally will be required to report on their federal income tax returns their shares of the entire income from the mortgage loans (including amounts used to pay reasonable servicing fees and other expenses) and will be entitled to deduct their shares of any such reasonable servicing fees and other expenses. Because of stripped interests, market or original issue discount, or premium, the amount includable in income on account of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate may differ significantly from the amount distributable thereon representing interest on the mortgage loans. Under Section 67 of the Code, an individual, estate or trust holding a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate directly or through some pass-through entities will be allowed a deduction for the reasonable servicing fees and expenses only to the extent that the aggregate of the holder's miscellaneous itemized deductions exceeds two percent of the holder's adjusted gross income. In addition, Section 68 of the Code provides that the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds a specified amount will be reduced by the lesser of (1) 3% of the excess of the individual's adjusted gross income over the amount or (2) 80% of the amount of itemized deductions otherwise allowable for the taxable year. The amount of additional taxable income reportable by holders of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates who are subject to the limitations of either Section 67 or Section 68 of the Code may be substantial. Further, certificateholders (other than corporations) subject to the alternative minimum tax may not deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions in determining the holder's alternative minimum taxable income. Although it is not entirely clear, it appears that in transactions in which multiple classes of Grantor Trust Certificates (including Grantor Trust Strip Certificates) are issued, the fees and expenses

should be allocated among the classes of Grantor Trust certificates using a method that recognizes that each such class benefits from the related services. In the absence of statutory or administrative clarification as to the method to be used, it currently is intended to base information returns or reports to the IRS and certificateholders on a method that allocates the expenses among classes of Grantor Trust certificates with respect to each period based on the distributions made to each such class during that period.

The federal income tax treatment of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates of any series will depend on whether they are subject to the “stripped bond” rules of Section 1286 of the Code. Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates may be subject to those rules if (1) a class of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates is issued as part of the same series of certificates or (2) the company or any of its affiliates retains (for its own account or for purposes of resale) a right to receive a specified portion of the interest payable on the mortgage loans. Further, the IRS has ruled that an unreasonably high servicing fee retained by a seller or servicer will be treated as a retained ownership interest in mortgages that constitutes a stripped coupon. For purposes of determining what constitutes reasonable servicing fees for various types of mortgages the IRS has established “safe harbors.” The servicing fees paid with respect to the mortgage loans for a series of Grantor Trust certificates may be higher than the “safe harbors” and, accordingly, may not constitute reasonable servicing compensation. The related prospectus supplement will include information regarding servicing fees paid to the servicer, any subservicer or their respective affiliates necessary to determine whether the preceding “safe harbor” rules apply.

If Stripped Bond Rules Apply

If the stripped bond rules apply, each Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be treated as having been issued with “original issue discount” within the meaning of Section 1273(a) of the Code, subject, however, to the discussion below regarding the treatment of some stripped bonds as market discount bonds and the discussion regarding *de minimis* market discount. See “—*Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates—Market Discount*” below. Under the stripped bond rules, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate (whether a cash or accrual method taxpayer) will be required to report interest income from its Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate for each month in an amount equal to the income that accrues on the certificate in that month calculated under a constant yield method, in accordance with the rules of the Code relating to original issue discount.

The original issue discount on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be the excess of the certificate’s stated redemption price over its issue price. The issue price of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate as to any purchaser will be equal to the price paid by the purchaser for the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate. The stated redemption price of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate will be the sum of all payments to be made on the certificate, other than “qualified stated interest,” if any, as well as the certificate’s share of reasonable servicing fees and other expenses. See “—*Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply*” for a definition of “qualified stated interest.” In general, the amount of the income that accrues in any month would equal the product of the holder’s adjusted basis in the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate at the beginning of the month (see “Sales of Grantor Trust Certificates”) and the yield of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to the holder. This yield would be computed at the rate (compounded based on the regular interval between distribution dates) that, if used to discount the holder’s share of future payments on the mortgage loans, would cause the present value of those future payments to equal the price at

which the holder purchased the certificate. In computing yield under the stripped bond rules, a certificateholder's share of future payments on the mortgage loans will not include any payments made in respect of any ownership interest in the mortgage loans retained by the company, the servicer, any subservicer or their respective affiliates, but will include the certificateholder's share of any reasonable servicing fees and other expenses.

To the extent the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires (1) the use of a reasonable prepayment assumption in accruing original issue discount and (2) adjustments in the accrual of original issue discount when prepayments do not conform to the prepayment assumption. It is unclear whether those provisions would be applicable to the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates that do not represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, or whether use of a reasonable prepayment assumption may be required or permitted without reliance on these rules. It is also uncertain, if a prepayment assumption is used, whether the assumed prepayment rate would be determined based on conditions at the time of the first sale of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate or, with respect to any holder, at the time of purchase of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate by that holder. Certificateholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning reporting original issue discount with respect to Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates and, in particular, whether a prepayment assumption should be used in reporting original issue discount.

In the case of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a price equal to the principal amount of the mortgage loans allocable to the certificate, the use of a prepayment assumption generally would not have any significant effect on the yield used in calculating accruals of interest income. In the case, however, of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a discount or premium (that is, at a price less than or greater than the principal amount, respectively), the use of a reasonable prepayment assumption would increase or decrease the yield, and thus accelerate or decelerate, respectively, the reporting of income.

If a prepayment assumption is not used, then when a mortgage loan prepays in full, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a discount or a premium generally will recognize ordinary income or loss equal to the difference between the portion of the prepaid principal amount of the mortgage loan that is allocable to the certificate and the portion of the adjusted basis of the certificate that is allocable to the certificateholder's interest in the mortgage loan. If a prepayment assumption is used, it appears that no separate item of income or loss should be recognized upon a prepayment. Instead, a prepayment should be treated as a partial payment of the stated redemption price of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate and accounted for under a method similar to that described for taking account of original issue discount on REMIC regular certificates. See "—REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount." It is unclear whether any other adjustments would be required to reflect differences between an assumed prepayment rate and the actual rate of prepayments.

It is currently intended to base information reports or returns to the IRS and certificateholders in transactions subject to the stripped bond rules on a prepayment assumption that will be disclosed in the related prospectus supplement and on a constant yield computed using a representative initial offering price for each class of certificates. However, none of the company, the servicer or the trustee will make any representation that the mortgage loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the prepayment assumption or any other rate and certificateholders should bear in mind that the use of a

representative initial offering price will mean that the information returns or reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial certificateholders of each series who bought at that price.

Under Treasury regulation Section 1.1286-1, some stripped bonds are to be treated as market discount bonds and, accordingly, any purchaser of such a bond is to account for any discount on the bond as market discount rather than original issue discount. This treatment only applies, however, if immediately after the most recent disposition of the bond by a person stripping one or more coupons from the bond and disposing of the bond or coupon (1) there is no original issue discount (or only a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount) or (2) the annual stated rate of interest payable on the original bond is no more than one percentage point lower than the gross interest rate payable on the original mortgage loan (before subtracting any servicing fee or any stripped coupon). If interest payable on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate is more than one percentage point lower than the gross interest rate payable on the mortgage loans, the related prospectus supplement will disclose that fact. If the original issue discount or market discount on a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate determined under the stripped bond rules is less than 0.25% of the stated redemption price multiplied by the weighted average maturity of the mortgage loans, then that original issue discount or market discount will be considered to be *de minimis*. Original issue discount or market discount of only a *de minimis* amount will be included in income in the same manner as *de minimis* original issue and market discount described in “*Characteristics of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply*” and “*Market Discount*” below.

If Stripped Bond Rules Do Not Apply

Subject to the discussion below on original issue discount, if the stripped bond rules do not apply to a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate, the certificateholder will be required to report its share of the interest income on the mortgage loans in accordance with the certificateholder’s normal method of accounting. The original issue discount rules will apply to a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to the extent it evidences an interest in mortgage loans issued with original issue discount.

The original issue discount, if any, on the mortgage loans will equal the difference between the stated redemption price of the mortgage loans and their issue price. Under the OID regulations, the stated redemption price is equal to the total of all payments to be made on the mortgage loan other than “qualified stated interest.” “Qualified stated interest” is interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate, or at a “qualified floating rate,” an “objective rate,” a combination of a single fixed rate and one or more “qualified floating rates” or one “qualified inverse floating rate,” or a combination of “qualified floating rates” that does not operate in a manner that accelerates or defers interest payments on the mortgage loan. In general, the issue price of a mortgage loan will be the amount received by the borrower from the lender under the terms of the mortgage loan, less any “points” paid by the borrower, and the stated redemption price of a mortgage loan will equal its principal amount, unless the mortgage loan provides for an initial below-market rate of interest or the acceleration or the deferral of interest payments. The determination as to whether original issue discount will be considered to be *de minimis* will be calculated using the same test described in the REMIC discussion. See “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*” above.

In the case of mortgage loans bearing adjustable or variable interest rates, the related prospectus supplement will describe the manner in which the rules will be applied with respect to those mortgage loans by the servicer or the trustee in preparing information returns to the certificateholders and the IRS.

If original issue discount is in excess of a *de minimis* amount, all original issue discount with respect to a mortgage loan will be required to be accrued and reported in income each month, based on a constant yield. Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires that a prepayment assumption be made in computing yield with respect to any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments. Accordingly, for certificates backed by these pools, it is intended to base information reports and returns to the IRS and certificateholders, on the use of a prepayment assumption. However, in the case of certificates not backed by these pools, it currently is not intended to base the reports and returns on the use of a prepayment assumption. Certificateholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors concerning whether a prepayment assumption should be used in reporting original issue discount with respect to Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates. Certificateholders should refer to the related prospectus supplement with respect to each series to determine whether and in what manner the original issue discount rules will apply to mortgage loans in the series.

A purchaser of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate that purchases the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate at a cost less than the certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate remaining stated redemption price of the mortgage loans held in the related trust fund will also be required to include in gross income the certificate's daily portions of any original issue discount with respect to the mortgage loans. However, each such daily portion will be reduced, if the cost of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate to the purchaser is in excess of the certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate "adjusted issue prices" of the mortgage loans held in the related trust fund, approximately in proportion to the ratio the excess bears to the certificate's allocable portion of the aggregate original issue discount remaining to be accrued on the mortgage loans. The adjusted issue price of a mortgage loan on any given day equals the sum of (1) the adjusted issue price (or, in the case of the first accrual period, the issue price) of the mortgage loan at the beginning of the accrual period that includes the day and (2) the daily portions of original issue discount for all days during the accrual period prior to the day. The adjusted issue price of a mortgage loan at the beginning of any accrual period will equal the issue price of the mortgage loan, increased by the aggregate amount of original issue discount with respect to the mortgage loan that accrued in prior accrual periods, and reduced by the amount of any payments made on the mortgage loan in prior accrual periods of amounts included in its stated redemption price.

In addition to its regular reports, the servicer or the trustee, except as provided in the related prospectus supplement, will provide to any holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate such information as the holder may reasonably request from time to time with respect to original issue discount accruing on Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates. See "Grantor Trust Reporting" below.

Market Discount

If the stripped bond rules do not apply to the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate, a certificateholder may be subject to the market discount rules of Sections 1276 through 1278 of the Code to the extent an interest in a mortgage loan is considered to have been purchased at a "market discount," that is, in the case of a mortgage loan issued without original issue discount, at a purchase

price less than its remaining stated redemption price (as defined above), or in the case of a mortgage loan issued with original issue discount, at a purchase price less than its adjusted issue price (as defined above). If market discount is in excess of a *de minimis* amount (as described below), the holder generally will be required to include in income in each month the amount of the discount that has accrued (under the rules described in the next paragraph) through the month that has not previously been included in income, but limited, in the case of the portion of the discount that is allocable to any mortgage loan, to the payment of stated redemption price on the mortgage loan that is received by (or, in the case of accrual basis certificateholders, due to) the trust fund in that month. A certificateholder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (under a constant yield method based on the yield of the certificate to the holder) rather than including it on a deferred basis in accordance with the foregoing under rules similar to those described in “—*Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*” above.

Section 1276(b)(3) of the Code authorized the Treasury Department to issue regulations providing for the method for accruing market discount on debt instruments, the principal of which is payable in more than one installment. Until such time as regulations are issued by the Treasury Department, some rules described in the Committee Report will apply. Under those rules, in each accrual period market discount on the mortgage loans should accrue, at the certificateholder’s option: (1) on the basis of a constant yield method, (2) in the case of a mortgage loan issued without original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the stated interest paid in the accrual period bears to the total stated interest remaining to be paid on the mortgage loan as of the beginning of the accrual period, or (3) in the case of a mortgage loan issued with original issue discount, in an amount that bears the same ratio to the total remaining market discount as the original issue discount accrued in the accrual period bears to the total original issue discount remaining at the beginning of the accrual period. The prepayment assumption, if any, used in calculating the accrual of original issue discount is to be used in calculating the accrual of market discount. The effect of using a prepayment assumption could be to accelerate the reporting of the discount income. Because the regulations referred to in this paragraph have not been issued, it is not possible to predict what effect the regulations might have on the tax treatment of a mortgage loan purchased at a discount in the secondary market.

Because the mortgage loans will provide for periodic payments of stated redemption price, the market discount may be required to be included in income at a rate that is not significantly slower than the rate at which the discount would be included in income if it were original issue discount.

Market discount with respect to mortgage loans may be considered to be *de minimis* and, if so, will be includable in income under *de minimis* rules similar to those described above in “—*REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue Discount*” with the exception that it is less likely that a prepayment assumption will be used for purposes of these rules with respect to the mortgage loans.

Further, under the rules described in “—*REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Market Discount*,” above, any discount that is not original issue discount and exceeds a *de minimis* amount may require the deferral of interest expense deductions attributable to accrued market discount not yet includable in income, unless an election has been made to report market discount currently as it accrues. This rule applies without regard to the origination dates of the mortgage loans.

Premium

If a certificateholder is treated as acquiring the underlying mortgage loans at a premium, that is, at a price in excess of their remaining stated redemption price, the certificateholder may elect under Section 171 of the Code to amortize using a constant yield method the portion of the premium allocable to mortgage loans. Amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income on the related debt instrument, rather than as a separate interest deduction. However, premium allocable to mortgage loans for which an amortization election is not made, should be allocated among the payments of stated redemption price on the mortgage loan and be allowed as a deduction as these payments are made (or, for a certificateholder using the accrual method of accounting, when the payments of stated redemption price are due).

It is unclear whether a prepayment assumption should be used in computing amortization of premium allowable under Section 171 of the Code. If premium is not subject to amortization using a prepayment assumption and a mortgage loan prepays in full, the holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate acquired at a premium should recognize a loss, equal to the difference between the portion of the prepaid principal amount of the mortgage loan that is allocable to the certificate and the portion of the adjusted basis of the certificate that is allocable to the mortgage loan. If a prepayment assumption is used to amortize premium, it appears that such a loss would be unavailable. Instead, if a prepayment assumption is used, a prepayment should be treated as a partial payment of the stated redemption price of the Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate and accounted for under a method similar to that described for taking account of original issue discount on REMIC regular certificates. See “*REMICs—Taxation of Owners of REMIC Regular Certificates—Original Issue discount.*” It is unclear whether any other adjustments would be required to reflect differences between the prepayment assumption used, and the actual rate of prepayments.

Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates

The “stripped coupon” rules of Section 1286 of the Code will apply to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. Except as described above in “*Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Apply.*” no regulations or published rulings under Section 1286 of the Code have been issued and some uncertainty exists as to how it will be applied to securities such as the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. Accordingly, holders of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the method to be used in reporting income or loss with respect to the certificates.

The OID regulations do not apply to “stripped coupons,” although they provide general guidance as to how the original issue discount sections of the Code will be applied. In addition, the discussion below is subject to the discussion under “—Possible Application of Contingent Payment Rules” and assumes that the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate will not own any Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificates.

Under the stripped coupon rules, it appears that original issue discount will be required to be accrued in each month on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates based on a constant yield method. In effect, each holder of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates would include as interest income in each month an amount equal to the product of the holder’s adjusted basis in the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate at the beginning of that month and the yield of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate to the holder. The yield would be calculated based on the price paid for that Grantor Trust Strip Certificate by its holder and the payments remaining to be made thereon at the time of the purchase, plus an allocable portion

of the servicing fees and expenses to be paid with respect to the mortgage loans. See “*Characterization of Investments in Grantor Trust Certificates—If Stripped Bond Rules Apply*” above.

As noted above, Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code requires that a prepayment assumption be used in computing the accrual of original issue discount with respect to some categories of debt instruments, and that adjustments be made in the amount and rate of accrual of the discount when prepayments do not conform to the prepayment assumption. To the extent the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates represent an interest in any pool of debt instruments the yield on which may be affected by reason of prepayments, those provisions will apply to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates. It is unclear whether those provisions would be applicable to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates that do not represent an interest in any such pool or whether use of a prepayment assumption may be required or permitted in the absence of these provisions. It is also uncertain, if a prepayment assumption is used, whether the assumed prepayment rate would be determined based on conditions at the time of the first sale of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate or, with respect to any subsequent holder, at the time of purchase of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate by that holder.

The accrual of income on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates will be significantly slower if a prepayment assumption is permitted to be made than if yield is computed assuming no prepayments. It currently is intended to base information returns or reports to the IRS and certificateholders on the prepayment Assumption disclosed in the related prospectus supplement and on a constant yield computed using a representative initial offering price for each class of certificates. However, none of the company, the servicer or the trustee will make any representation that the mortgage loans will in fact prepay at a rate conforming to the prepayment assumption or at any other rate and certificateholders should bear in mind that the use of a representative initial offering price will mean that the information returns or reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial certificateholders of each series who bought at that price. Prospective purchasers of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the use of the prepayment assumption.

It is unclear under what circumstances, if any, the prepayment of a mortgage loan will give rise to a loss to the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. If a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate is treated as a single instrument (rather than an interest in discrete mortgage loans) and the effect of prepayments is taken into account in computing yield with respect to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate, it appears that no loss may be available as a result of any particular prepayment unless prepayments occur at a rate faster than the prepayment assumption. However, if a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate is treated as an interest in discrete mortgage loans, or if the prepayment assumption is not used, then when a mortgage loan is prepaid, the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate should be able to recognize a loss equal to the portion of the adjusted issue price of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate that is allocable to the mortgage loan.

Possible Application of Contingent Payment Rules

The coupon stripping rules’ general treatment of stripped coupons is to regard them as newly issued debt instruments in the hands of each purchaser. To the extent that payments on the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates would cease if the mortgage loans were prepaid in full, the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates could be considered to be debt instruments providing for contingent payments. Under the OID regulations, debt instruments providing for contingent payments are not subject to the same rules as debt instruments providing for noncontingent payments. Regulations were promulgated

on June 14, 1996, regarding contingent payment debt instruments (the "Contingent Payment Regulations"), but it appears that Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, to the extent subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code, as described above, or due to their similarity to other mortgage-backed securities(such as REMIC regular interests and debt instruments subject to Section 1272(a)(6) of the Code) that are expressly excepted from the application of the Contingent Payment Regulations, are or may be excepted from these regulations. Like the OID regulations, the Contingent Payment Regulations do not specifically address securities, such as the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, that are subject to the stripped bond rules of Section 1286 of the Code.

If the contingent payment rules under the Contingent Payment Regulations were to apply, the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate would be required to apply the "noncontingent bond method." Under the "noncontingent bond method," the issuer of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate determines a projected payment schedule on which interest will accrue. Holders of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates are bound by the issuer's projected payment schedule. The projected payment schedule consists of all noncontingent payments and a projected amount for each contingent payment based on the projected yield (as described below) of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. The projected amount of each payment is determined so that the projected payment schedule reflects the projected yield. The projected amount of each payment must reasonably reflect the relative expected values of the payments to be received by the holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate. The projected yield referred to above is a reasonable rate, not less than the "applicable Federal rate" that, as of the issue date, reflects general market conditions, the credit quality of the issuer, and the terms and conditions of the mortgage loans. The holder of a Grantor Trust Strip Certificate would be required to include as interest income in each month the adjusted issue price of the Grantor Trust Strip Certificate at the beginning of the period multiplied by the projected yield, and would add to, or subtract from, the income any variation between the payment actually received in that month and the payment originally projected to be made in that month.

Assuming that a prepayment assumption were used, if the Contingent Payment Regulations or their principles were applied to Grantor Trust Strip Certificates, the amount of income reported with respect thereto would be substantially similar to that described under "Taxation of Owners of Grantor Trust Strip Certificates". Certificateholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors concerning the possible application of the contingent payment rules to the Grantor Trust Strip Certificates.

Sales of Grantor Trust Certificates

Any gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or exchange of a Grantor Trust certificate and its adjusted basis, recognized on the sale or exchange of a Grantor Trust certificate by an investor who holds the Grantor Trust certificate as a capital asset, will be capital gain or loss, except to the extent of accrued and unrecognized market discount, which will be treated as ordinary income, and (in the case of banks and other financial institutions)except as provided under Section 582(c) of the Code. The adjusted basis of a Grantor Trust certificate generally will equal its cost, increased by any income reported by the seller (including original issue discount and market discount income) and reduced (but not below zero) by any previously reported losses, any amortized premium and by any distributions with respect to the Grantor Trust certificate.

Gain or loss from the sale of a Grantor Trust certificate may be partially or wholly ordinary and not capital in some circumstances. Gain attributable to accrued and unrecognized market discount will be treated as ordinary income, as will gain or loss recognized by banks and other

financial institutions subject Section 582(c) of the Code. Furthermore, a portion of any gain that might otherwise be capital gain may be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the Grantor Trust certificate is held as part of a “conversion transaction” within the meaning of Section 1258 of the Code. A conversion transaction generally is one in which the taxpayer has taken two or more positions in the same or similar property that reduce or eliminate market risk, if substantially all of the taxpayer’s return is attributable to the time value of the taxpayer’s net investment in the transaction. The amount of gain realized in a conversion transaction that is recharacterized as ordinary income generally will not exceed the amount of interest that would have accrued on the taxpayer’s net investment at 120% of the appropriate “applicable Federal rate” (which rate is computed and published monthly by the IRS) at the time the taxpayer enters into the conversion transaction, subject to appropriate reduction for prior inclusion of interest and other ordinary income items from the transaction. Finally, a taxpayer may elect to have net capital gain taxed at ordinary income rates rather than capital gains rates in order to include the net capital gain in total net investment income for that taxable year, for purposes of the rule that limits the deduction of interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry property held for investment to a taxpayer’s net investment income.

Grantor Trust Reporting

The servicer or the trustee will furnish to each holder of a Grantor Trust Fractional Interest Certificate with each distribution a statement setting forth the amount of the distribution allocable to principal on the underlying mortgage loans and to interest thereon at the related pass-through rate. In addition, the servicer or the trustee will furnish, within a reasonable time after the end of each calendar year, to each holder of a Grantor Trust certificate who was a holder at any time during that year, information regarding the amount of servicing compensation received by the servicer and subservicer (if any) and any other customary factual information as the servicer or the trustee deems necessary or desirable to enable holders of Grantor Trust certificates to prepare their tax returns and will furnish comparable information to the IRS as and when required by law to do so. Because the rules for accruing discount and amortizing premium with respect to the Grantor Trust certificates are uncertain in various respects, there is no assurance the IRS will agree with the trust fund’s information reports of these items of income and expense. Moreover, these information reports, even if otherwise accepted as accurate by the IRS, will in any event be accurate only as to the initial certificateholders that bought their certificates at the representative initial offering price used in preparing the reports.

Except as disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, the responsibility for complying with the foregoing reporting rules will be borne by the servicer or the trustee.

Backup Withholding

In general, the rules described in “—REMICS—Backup Withholding with Respect to REMIC Certificates” will also apply to Grantor Trust certificates.

Foreign Investors

In general, the discussion with respect to REMIC Regular certificates in “REMICS—Foreign Investors in REMIC Certificates” applies to Grantor Trust certificates except that Grantor Trust certificates will, except as disclosed in the related prospectus supplement, be eligible for exemption from U.S. withholding tax, subject to the conditions described in the discussion.

To the extent that interest on a Grantor Trust certificate would be exempt under Sections 871(h)(1) and 881(c) of the Code from United States withholding tax, and the Grantor Trust certificate is not held in connection with a certificateholder's trade or business in the United States, the Grantor Trust certificate will not be subject to United States estate taxes in the estate of a non-resident alien individual.

Penalty Avoidance

The summary of tax considerations contained herein was written to support the promotion and marketing of the securities, and was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by a taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding United States Federal income tax penalties that may be imposed. Each taxpayer is encouraged to seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

State And Other Tax Consequences

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described in "Federal Income Tax Consequences," potential investors should consider the state and local tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the securities offered hereunder. State tax law may differ substantially from the corresponding federal tax law, and the discussion described under "Federal Income Tax Consequences" above does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state or other jurisdiction. Therefore, prospective investors are encouraged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the various tax consequences of investments in the securities offered hereunder.

ERISA Considerations

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA").

ERISA imposes requirements on certain employee benefit plans (and the Code imposes requirements on certain other retirement plans and arrangements, including individual retirement accounts and annuities and Keogh plans) as well as on collective investment funds and separate accounts in which these plans, accounts or arrangements are invested and on persons who bear specified relationships to these types of plans or arrangements ("Parties in Interest") or are fiduciaries with respect to these types of plans and arrangements. In this prospectus we refer to these types of plans and arrangements as "Plans." Generally, ERISA applies to investments made by Plans. Among other things, ERISA requires that the assets of a Plan be held in trust and that the trustee, or other duly authorized fiduciary, have exclusive authority and discretion to manage and control the assets of the Plan. ERISA also imposes certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of Plans, such as the duty to invest prudently, to diversify investments unless it is prudent not to do so, and to invest in accordance with the documents governing the Plan. Under ERISA, any person who exercises any authority or control respecting the management or disposition of the assets of a Plan is considered to be a fiduciary of that Plan (subject to certain exceptions not here relevant). Certain employee benefit plans, such as governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA) and, if no election has been made under Section 410(d) of the Code, church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA), are not subject to ERISA's requirements. Accordingly, assets of such plans may be invested in securities without regard to the ERISA considerations described above and below, subject to the provisions of applicable federal or state law. However, any such plan which is qualified and exempt from taxation under Sections 401(a) and 501(a) of the Code is subject to the prohibited transaction rules set forth in Section 503 of the Code.

In addition to the imposition of general fiduciary standards of investment prudence and diversification, ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit a broad range of transactions involving Plan assets and Parties in Interest, and impose additional prohibitions where Parties in Interest are fiduciaries with respect to a Plan. Certain Parties in Interest that participate in a prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes imposed pursuant to Section 4975 of the Code, or penalties imposed pursuant to Section 502(i) of ERISA, unless a statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption is available.

The DOL issued regulations concerning the definition of what constitutes the assets of a Plan (Department of Labor Reg. Section 2510.3-101). Under this Plan Assets Regulation, the underlying assets and properties of corporations, partnerships, trusts and certain other entities in which a Plan makes an “equity” investment could be deemed, for purposes of ERISA, to be assets of the investing Plan in certain circumstances.

The Plan Assets Regulation provides that, generally, the assets of an entity in which a Plan invests will not be deemed to be assets of the Plan for purposes of ERISA if the equity interest acquired by the investing Plan is a “publicly-offered security”, or if equity participation by “benefit plan investors” is not “significant”. In general, a publicly-offered security, as defined in the Plan Assets Regulation, is a security that is widely held, freely transferable and registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Equity participation in an entity by “benefit plan investors” is not significant if, after the most recent acquisition of an equity interest in the entity, less than 25% of the value of each class of equity interest in the entity is held by benefit plan investors, which include benefit plans described in ERISA or under Section 4975 of the Code, whether or not they are subject to ERISA, as well as entities whose underlying assets include assets of a Plan by reason of a Plan’s investment in the entity.

If no exception under the Plan Assets Regulation applies and if a Plan (or a person investing assets of a Plan, such as an insurance company general account) acquires an equity interest in the trust, then the assets of the trust could be considered to be assets of the Plan. In that event, the master servicer and other persons exercising management or discretionary control over the assets of the issuer or providing services with respect to the issuer’s assets could be deemed to be Parties in Interest with respect to investing Plans; this would subject the master servicer and such other persons to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA to the extent that they exercised discretionary control of Plan assets, and to the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code with respect to transactions involving the issuer’s assets. Because the loans held by the trust may be deemed assets of each Plan that purchases an equity interest, an investment in an equity interest issued by the trust to a Plan might be a prohibited transaction under ERISA and subject to an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code, and may cause transactions undertaken in the course of operating the trust to constitute prohibited transactions, unless a statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption applies.

Insurance Company General Accounts

The United States Department of Labor (“DOL”) has published final regulations under Section 401(c) of ERISA describing a safe harbor for insurers that, on or before December 31, 1998, issued certain non-guaranteed policies supported by their general accounts to Plans (Labor Reg. Section 2550.401c-1). Under this regulation, an insurer will not be considered an ERISA fiduciary with respect to its general account by virtue of a Plan’s investment in such a policy.

Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (“PTCE” 83-1)

Any fiduciary or other Plan asset investor that proposes to purchase securities on behalf of a Plan or with Plan assets are encouraged to consult with its counsel on the potential applicability of ERISA and the Code to that investment and the availability of any prohibited transaction class exemption in connection therewith. In particular, in connection with a contemplated purchase of securities representing a beneficial ownership interest in a pool of single-family residential mortgages, the fiduciary should consider the availability of PTCE 83-1 for various transactions involving mortgage pool investment trusts. PTCE 83-1 permits, subject to certain conditions, transactions that might otherwise be prohibited between Plans and Parties in Interest with respect to those plans related to the origination, maintenance and termination of mortgage pools consisting of mortgage loans secured by first or second mortgages or deeds of trust on single-family residential property, and the acquisition and holding of certain mortgage pool pass-through certificates representing an interest in those mortgage pools by Plans. However, PTCE 83-1 does not provide exemptive relief with respect to securities evidencing interests in trusts which include mortgage loans secured by third or more junior liens, revolving credit loans, loans on unimproved land, contracts, cooperative loans, multifamily or mixed-use mortgage loans or some types of private securities, or which contain a swap or a pre-funding arrangement. In addition, PTCE 83-1 does not provide exemptive relief for transactions involving subordinated securities. The prospectus supplement may indicate whether it is expected that PTCE 83-1 will apply to securities offered by that prospectus supplement.

Class Exemptions

The DOL has issued Prohibited Transaction Class Exemptions (“PTCEs”) which provide exemptive relief to parties to any transaction which satisfies the conditions of the exemption. A partial listing of the PTCEs which may be available for investments in securities follows. Each of these exemptions is available only if specified conditions are satisfied and may provide relief for some, but not all, of the prohibited transactions that a particular transaction may cause. The prospectus supplement for a particular offering of securities may tell you whether the securities themselves satisfy the conditions of these exemptions. You are encouraged to consult with your advisors regarding the specific scope, terms and conditions of an exemption as it applies to you, as an investor, before relying on that exemption’s availability.

Class exemptions for purchases and sales of securities.

The following exemptions may apply to a purchase or sale of securities between a Plan, on the one hand, and a Party in Interest, on the other hand:

- PTCE 84-14, which exempts certain transactions approved on behalf of the Plan by a qualified professional asset manager.
- PTCE 86-128, which exempts certain transactions between a Plan and certain broker-dealers.
- PTCE 90-1, which exempts certain transactions entered into by insurance company pooled separate accounts in which Plans have made investments.

- PTCE 91-38, which exempts certain transactions entered into by bank collective investment funds in which Plans have made investments.
- PTCE 96-23, which exempts certain transaction approved on behalf of a Plan by an in-house investment manager.

These exemptions do not expressly address prohibited transactions that might result from transactions incidental to the operation of a trust. The issuer cannot assure you that a purchase or sale of securities in reliance on one of these exemptions will not give rise to indirect, non-exempt prohibited transactions.

Class exemptions for purchases and sales of securities and transactions incidental to the operation of the trust.

The following exemptions may apply to a purchase or sale of securities between a Plan, on the one hand, and a Party in Interest, on the other hand, and may also apply to prohibited transactions that may result from transactions incident to the operation of the trust:

- PTCE 95-60, which exempts certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts.
- PTCE 83-1, which exempts certain transactions involving the purchase of pass-through certificates in mortgage pool investment trusts from, and the sale of such certificates to, the pool sponsor, as well as transactions in connection with the servicing and operation of the pool.

Before purchasing certificates, a fiduciary of a Plan should confirm that the trust fund is a “mortgage pool,” that the certificates constitute “mortgage pool pass-through certificates,” and that the conditions set forth in PTCE 83-1 would be satisfied. In addition to making its own determination as to the availability of the exemptive relief provided in PTCE 83-1, the Plan fiduciary should consider the availability of any other prohibited transaction exemptions. The Plan fiduciary also should consider its general fiduciary obligations under ERISA in determining whether to purchase any certificates on behalf of a Plan.

Underwriter Exemption

The DOL issued to Nomura Securities International Inc. an administrative exemption (PTE 93-32, as amended by PTE 97-34, PTE 2000-58 and PTE 2002-41) (the “Exemption”) from certain of the prohibited transaction rules of ERISA and the related excise tax provisions of Section 4975 of the Code with respect to the initial purchase, holding and subsequent resale by Plans of “securities” that are obligations of an issuer containing certain receivables, loans and other obligations, with respect to which Nomura Securities International Inc. is the underwriter, manager or co-manager of an underwriting syndicate.

The Exemption contains a number of requirements. It does not apply to any investment pool unless, among other things, the investment pool satisfies the following conditions:

- the investment pool consists only of assets of a type which have been included in other investment pools;

- securities evidencing interests in such other investment pools have been purchased by investors other than Plans for at least one year prior to the Plan's acquisition of securities pursuant to the exemption; and
- securities in such other investment pools have been rated in one of the three (or four, if the investment pool contains certain types of assets) highest generic rating categories by one of the credit rating agencies noted below.

The Exemption sets forth general conditions which must be satisfied for a transaction to be eligible for exemptive relief thereunder. Generally, the Exemption holds that the acquisition of the securities by a Plan must be on terms (including the price for the securities) that are at least as favorable to the Plan as they would be in an arm's length transaction with an unrelated party. The Exemption requires that the rights and interests evidenced by the securities not be "subordinated" to the rights and interests evidenced by other securities of the same trust, except when the trust holds certain types of assets and the loan-to-value ratio is 100% or less at the closing date or the issuance of the securities. The Exemption requires that securities acquired by a Plan have received a rating at the time of their acquisition that is in one of the three (or four, if the trust holds certain types of assets) highest generic rating categories of Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Rating Agencies") except that the rating must be in the top two highest rating categories in the loan-to-value ratio is greater than 100%. The Exemption specifies that the pool trustee must not be an affiliate of any other member of the "Restricted Group" (defined below), other than the underwriter. The sum of all payments made to and retained by the Underwriter or Underwriters must represent not more than reasonable compensation for underwriting the securities; the sum of all payments made to and retained by the depositor pursuant to the assignment of the assets to the related trust fund must represent not more than the fair market value of the obligations; and the sum of all payments made to and retained by the master servicer, the special servicer and any servicer must represent not more than reasonable compensation for the person's services under the related Agreement and reimbursement of the person's reasonable expenses in connection therewith. The Exemption stipulates that any Plan investing in the securities must be an "accredited investor" as defined in Rule 501(a)(1) of Regulation D of the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which each purchaser of a security will be deemed to represent. Finally, the Exemption requires that, depending on the type of issuer, the documents establishing the issuer and governing the transaction contain certain provisions to protect the assets of the issuer, and that the issuer receive certain legal opinions.

If an issuer holds obligations that have high loan-to-value ratios of 125% or less, the Exemption may apply to the issuer's non-subordinated securities rated in one of the two highest generic rating categories by at least one of the Rating Agencies if both of the following conditions are met:

- the obligations are residential or home equity loans, and
- the fair market value of the real property collateral securing the loan on the closing date of the issuance of the securities is at least 80% of the sum of the outstanding principal balance of the loan held in the investment pool and the outstanding principal balance of any other loan of higher lien priority secured by the same real property collateral.

Moreover, the Exemption generally provides relief from certain self-dealing and conflict of interest prohibited transactions that may occur when the Plan fiduciary causes a Plan to acquire

securities of an issuer holding receivables as to which the fiduciary (or its affiliate) is an obligor, provided that, among other requirements:

- in the case of an acquisition in connection with the initial issuance of securities, at least 50% of each class of securities in which Plans have invested and at least 50% of the aggregate interest in the issuer is acquired by persons independent of the Restricted Group;
- the fiduciary (or its affiliate) is an obligor with respect to not more than 5% of the fair market value of the obligations contained in the issuer;
- the Plans' investment in securities of any class does not exceed 25% of all of the securities of that class outstanding at the time of the acquisition; and
- immediately after the acquisition, no more than 25% of the assets of any Plan with respect to which the person is a fiduciary is invested in securities representing an interest in one or more issuers containing assets sold or serviced by the same entity.

The Exemption provides only limited relief to Plans sponsored by the "Restricted Group", which consists of the seller, the underwriter, the trustee, the master servicer, any servicer, any counterparty of a permitted swap or notional principal contract or any insurer with respect to the mortgage loans, any obligor with respect to mortgage loans included in the investment pool constituting more than 5% of the aggregate principal balance of the assets in the investment pool, or any affiliate of those parties.

Further, if the specific conditions of the Exemption are satisfied, the Exemption may provide an exemption from the restrictions imposed by ERISA, and the excise taxes imposed by Sections 4975 of the Code for transactions in connection with the servicing, management and operation of the trust fund.

If pre-funding is anticipated, the Exemption extends exemptive relief to securities issued in transactions using pre-funding accounts, whereby a portion of the loans backing the securities are transferred to the trust fund within a specified period following the closing date (the "DOL Pre-Funding Period").

- First, the ratio of the amount allocated to the pre-funding account to the total principal amount of the Securities being offered ("Pre-Funding Limit") must not exceed twenty-five percent (25%).
- Second, all loans transferred after the closing date (the "Additional Loans") must meet the same terms and conditions for eligibility as the original loans used to create the trust fund, which terms and conditions have been approved by the Rating Agency.
- Third, the transfer of such Additional Loans to the trust fund during the DOL Pre-Funding Period must not result in the securities receiving a lower credit rating from the Rating Agency upon termination of the DOL Pre-Funding Period than the rating that was obtained at the time of the initial issuance of the securities by the trust.
- Fourth, solely as a result of the use of the pre-funding, the weighted average annual percentage interest rate (the "Average Interest Rate") for all of the loans in the trust fund at the end of

the DOL Pre-Funding Period must not be more than 100 basis points lower than the Average Interest Rate for the loans which were transferred to the trust fund on the closing date.

- Fifth, either: (i) the characteristics of the additional loans must be monitored by an insurer or other credit support provider which is independent of the depositor; or (ii) an independent accountant retained by the depositor must provide the depositor with a letter (with copies provided to the Rating Agency, the underwriter and the trustee) stating whether or not the characteristics of the additional loans conform to the characteristics described in the prospectus or related prospectus supplement or agreement.
- Sixth, the DOL Pre-Funding Period must generally end no later than three months or 90 days after the closing date.
- Seventh, amounts transferred to any Pre-Funding Account used in connection with the pre-funding may be invested only in investments which are permitted by the Exemption rating agency and (i) are direct obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by, the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof (provided that such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States); or (ii) have been rated (or the obligor has been rated) in one of the three highest generic rating categories by the Exemption rating agency.
- Eighth, certain disclosure requirements must be met.

The underwriter exemption permits interest-rate swaps, interest rate caps and yield supplement agreements to be assets of a trust fund if certain conditions are satisfied.

An interest-rate swap or (if purchased by or on behalf of the trust) an interest-rate cap contract (collectively, a “swap” or “swap agreement”) is a permitted trust fund asset if it: (a) is an “eligible swap;” (b) is with an “eligible counterparty;” (c) is purchased by a “qualified plan investor;” (d) meets certain additional specific conditions which depend on whether the swap is a “ratings dependent swap” or a “non-ratings dependent swap” and (e) permits the trust to make termination payments to the swap counterparty (other than currently scheduled payments) solely from excess spread or amounts otherwise payable to the servicer, depositor or seller.

An “eligible swap” is one which: (a) is denominated in U.S. dollars; (b) pursuant to which the trust pays or receives, on or immediately prior to the respective payment or distribution date for the class of securities to which the swap relates, a fixed rate of interest or a floating rate of interest based on a publicly available index (e.g., LIBOR or the U.S. Federal Reserve’s Cost of Funds Index (COFI)), with the trust receiving such payments on at least a quarterly basis and obligated to make separate payments no more frequently than the counterparty, with all simultaneous payments being netted (“allowable interest rate”); (c) has a notional amount that does not exceed either: (i) the principal balance of the class of securities to which the swap relates, or (ii) the portion of the principal balance of such class represented by obligations (“allowable notional amount”); (d) is not leveraged (*i.e.*, payments are based on the applicable notional amount, the day count fractions, the fixed or floating rates permitted above, and the difference between the products thereof, calculated on a one-to-one ratio and not on a multiplier of such difference) (“leveraged”); (e) has a final termination date that is either the earlier of the date on which the issuer terminates or the related class of securities are fully repaid and (f) does not incorporate any provision which could cause a unilateral alteration in the requirements described in (a) through (d) above.

An “eligible counterparty” means a bank or other financial institution which has a rating at the date of issuance of the securities, which is in one of the three highest long term credit rating categories or one of the two highest short term credit rating categories, utilized by at least one of the exemption rating agencies rating the securities; provided that, if a counterparty is relying on its short term rating to establish eligibility hereunder, such counterparty must either have a long term rating in one of the three highest long term rating categories or not have a long term rating from the applicable exemption rating agency.

A “qualified plan investor” is a plan where the decision to buy such class of securities is made on behalf of the plan by an independent fiduciary qualified to understand the swap transaction and the effect the swap would have on the rating of the securities and such fiduciary is either (a) a “qualified professional asset manager” (“QPAM”) under PTCE 84-14, (b) an “in-house asset manager” under PTCE 96-23 or (c) has total assets (both plan and non-plan) under management of at least \$100 million at the time the securities are acquired by the plan.

In “ratings dependent swaps” (where the rating of a class of securities is dependent on the terms and conditions of the swap), the swap agreement must provide that if the credit rating of the counterparty is withdrawn or reduced by any exemption rating agency below a level specified by the exemption rating agency, the servicer must, within the period specified under the Pooling and Servicing Agreement: (a) obtain a replacement swap agreement with an eligible counterparty which is acceptable to the exemption rating agency and the terms of which are substantially the same as the current swap agreement (at which time the earlier swap agreement must terminate); or (b) cause the swap counterparty to establish any collateralization or other arrangement satisfactory to the exemption rating agency such that the then current rating by the exemption rating agency of the particular class of securities will not be withdrawn or reduced (and the terms of the swap agreement must specifically obligate the counterparty to perform these duties for any class of securities with a term of more than one year). In the event that the servicer fails to meet these obligations, holders of the securities that are employee benefit plans or other retirement arrangements must be notified in the immediately following periodic report which is provided to the holders of the securities but in no event later than the end of the second month beginning after the date of such failure. Sixty days after the receipt of such report, the exemptive relief provided under the underwriter exemption will prospectively cease to be applicable to any class of securities held by an employee benefit plan or other retirement arrangement which involves such ratings dependent swap.

“Non-ratings dependent swaps” (those where the rating of the securities does not depend on the terms and conditions of the swap) are subject to the following conditions. If the credit rating of the counterparty is withdrawn or reduced below the lowest level permitted above, the servicer will, within a specified period after such rating withdrawal or reduction: (a) obtain a replacement swap agreement with an eligible counterparty, the terms of which are substantially the same as the current swap agreement (at which time the earlier swap agreement must terminate); (b) cause the counterparty to post collateral with the trust in an amount equal to all payments owed by the counterparty if the swap transaction were terminated; or (c) terminate the swap agreement in accordance with its terms.

An “eligible yield supplement agreement” is any yield supplement agreement or similar arrangement or (if purchased by or on behalf of the trust) an interest rate cap contract to supplement the interest rates otherwise payable on obligations held by the trust fund (“EYS Agreement”). If the EYS Agreement has a notional principal amount and/or is written on an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) form, the EYS Agreement may only be held as an asset of the

trust fund if it meets the following conditions: (a) it is denominated in U.S. dollars; (b) it pays an allowable interest rate; (c) it is not leveraged; (d) it does not allow any of these three preceding requirements to be unilaterally altered without the consent of the trustee; (e) it is entered into between the trust and an eligible counterparty and (f) it has an allowable notional amount.

The rating of a security may change. If a class of securities no longer satisfies the applicable rating requirement of the underwriter exemption, securities of that class will no longer be eligible for relief under the underwriter exemption, and consequently may not be purchased by or sold to a Plan (although a Plan that had purchased the security when it had an appropriate rating would not be required by the underwriter exemption to dispose of it). Each purchaser should ascertain the rating of the security at the time of purchase.

The prospectus supplement for each series of securities will indicate the classes of securities, if any, offered thereby as to which it is expected that the exemption will apply. In the case of certain types of securities, transfer of the securities will not be registered unless the transferee represents that it is not, and is not purchasing on behalf of, a plan, account or other retirement arrangement or provides an opinion of counsel to the trustee for the benefit of the trustee, the depositor and the servicer, which opinion of counsel will not be at the expense of the trustee or depositor or servicer, satisfactory to the trustee that the purchase of the securities by or on behalf of a plan, account or other retirement arrangement is permissible under applicable law, will not give rise to a non-exempt prohibited transaction and will not subject the trustee, the master servicer or the depositor to any obligation or liability in addition to those undertaken in the operative agreements.

Revolving pool features.

The Exemption only covers certificates backed by "fixed" pool of loans which require that all the loans must be transferred to the trust fund or identified at closing (or transferred within the Pre-Funding Period, if pre-funding meeting the conditions described above is used). Accordingly, certificates issued by trust funds which feature revolving pools of assets will not be eligible for a purchase by Plans. However, securities which are notes backed by revolving pools of assets may be eligible for purchase by Plans pursuant to certain other prohibited transaction exemptions. See discussion below in "ERISA Considerations Relating to Notes."

ERISA Considerations Relating to Notes

Under the DOL Regulations, the assets of the trust fund would be treated as "plan assets" of a Plan for the purposes of ERISA and the Code only if the Plan acquires an "equity interest" in the trust fund and none of the exceptions contained in the DOL Regulations is applicable. An equity interest is defined under the DOL Regulations as an interest other than an instrument which is treated as indebtedness under applicable local law and which has no substantial equity features. Assuming that the notes are treated as indebtedness without substantial equity features for purposes of the DOL Regulations, then such notes will be eligible for purchase by Plans. However, without regard to whether the notes are treated as an "equity interest" for such purposes, the acquisition or holding of notes by or on behalf of a Plan could be considered to give rise to a prohibited transaction if the trust fund or any of its affiliates is or becomes a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to such Plan, or in the event that a note is purchased in the secondary market and such purchase constitutes a sale or exchange between a Plan and a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to such Plan. There can be no assurance that the trust fund or any of its affiliates will not be or become a party in interest or a disqualified person with respect to a Plan that acquires notes.

In the event that the Exemption is not applicable to the notes, one or more other prohibited transactions exemptions may be available to Plans purchasing or transferring the notes depending in part upon the type of Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire the notes and the circumstances under which such decision is made. These exemptions include, but are not limited to, Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 90-1 (regarding investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts), Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 91-38 (regarding investments by bank collective investments funds), PTCE 84-14 (regarding transactions effected by “qualified professional asset managers”), PTCE 95-60 (regarding investments by insurance company general accounts) and PTCE 96-23 (regarding transactions effected by “in-house asset managers”) (collectively, the “Investor-Based Exemptions”). However, even if the conditions specified in these Investor-Based Exemptions are met, the scope of the relief provided under such Exemptions might or might not cover all acts which might be construed as prohibited transactions.

Any Plan fiduciary which proposes to cause a Plan to purchase securities are encouraged to consult with their counsel concerning the impact of ERISA and the Code, the applicability of the Exemption or any other available exemption, and the potential consequences in their specific circumstances, prior to making such investment. Moreover, each Plan fiduciary should determine whether under the general fiduciary standards of investment procedure and diversification an investment in the securities is appropriate for the Plan, taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan and the composition of the Plan’s investment portfolio.

Legal Investment

The prospectus supplement for each series of securities will specify which, if any, of the classes of securities offered by it will constitute “mortgage related securities” for purposes of the Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984 (“*SMMEA*”). Classes of securities that qualify as “mortgage related securities” will be legal investments for those investors whose authorized investments are subject to state regulation, to the same extent as, under applicable law, obligations issued by or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States constitute legal investments for them. Those investors are persons, trusts, corporations, partnerships, associations, business trusts, and business entities (including depository institutions, life insurance companies and pension funds) created pursuant to or existing under the laws of the United States or of any state (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico). Under SMMEA, if a state enacted legislation before October 4, 1991 specifically limiting the legal investment authority of those entities with respect to “mortgage related securities,” the securities will constitute legal investments for entities subject to the legislation only to the extent provided in the legislation. Approximately twenty-one states adopted limiting legislation before the October 4, 1991 deadline. SMMEA provides, however, that the enactment of limiting legislation will not affect the validity of any contractual commitment to purchase, hold or invest in securities, or require the sale or other disposition of securities, as long as the contractual commitment was made or the securities were acquired before the enactment of that legislation.

SMMEA also amended the legal investment authority of federally-chartered depository institutions as follows: federal savings and loan associations and federal savings banks may invest in, sell or otherwise deal in securities without limitations as to the percentage of their assets represented by the securities, federal credit unions may invest in mortgage related securities, and national banks may purchase securities for their own account without regard to the limitations generally applicable to investment securities set forth in 12 U.S.C. 24 (Seventh), subject in each case to regulations that the applicable federal authority may prescribe. In this connection, federal credit unions should review

the National Credit Union Administration Letter to Credit Unions No. 96, as modified by Letter to Credit Unions No. 108, which includes guidelines to assist federal credit unions in making investment decisions for mortgage related securities, and its regulation "Investment and Deposit Activities" (12 C.F.R. Part 703), (whether or not the class of securities under consideration for purchase constitutes a "mortgage related security"). The NCUA issued final regulations effective December 2, 1991 that restrict or prohibit the investment by federal credit unions in certain types of mortgage related securities.

All depository institutions considering an investment in the securities (whether or not the class of securities under consideration for purchase constitutes a "mortgage related security") should review the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's Supervisory Policy Statement on the Securities Activities (to the extent adopted by their respective regulators), setting forth, in relevant part, certain securities trading and sales practices deemed unsuitable for an institution's investment portfolio, and guidelines for (and restrictions on) investing in mortgage derivative products, including "mortgage related securities" that are "high-risk mortgage securities" as defined in the policy statement. According to the policy statement, "high-risk mortgage securities" include securities such as securities not entitled to distributions allocated to principal or interest, or subordinated securities. Under the policy statement, each depository institution must determine, before purchase (and at stated intervals thereafter), whether a particular mortgage derivative product is a "high-risk mortgage security," and whether the purchase (or retention) of that product would be consistent with the policy statement.

The foregoing does not take into consideration the applicability of statutes, rules, regulations, orders guidelines or agreements generally governing investments made by a particular investor, including "prudent investor" provisions, percentage-of-assets limits and provisions that may restrict or prohibit investment in securities that are not "interest bearing" or "income paying."

There may be other restrictions on the ability of certain investors, including depository institutions, either to purchase securities or to purchase securities representing more than a specified percentage of the investor's assets. Investors are encouraged to consult their own legal advisors in determining whether and to what extent the securities constitute legal investments for them.

Method of Distribution

Securities are being offered hereby in series from time to time (each series evidencing a separate trust fund) through any of the following methods:

- by negotiated firm commitment underwriting and public reoffering by underwriters;
- by agency placements through one or more placement agents primarily with institutional investors and dealers; and
- by placement directly by the depositor with institutional investors.

A prospectus supplement will be prepared for each series describing the offering method and listing the underwriters for that series. Each prospectus supplement will include either:

- the price at which the series is being offered, the nature and amount of any underwriting discounts or additional compensation to the underwriters and the proceeds of the offering to the depositor, or
- the method of determining the price at which the underwriters will sell the securities.

Each prospectus supplement for an underwritten offering will also describe the underwriters' obligations, any material relationship between the depositor and any underwriter and, if applicable, any discounts or concessions to be allowed or reallocated to dealers or others and any arrangements to stabilize the market for the offered securities. In firm commitment underwritten offerings, the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the securities of the series if any securities are purchased. The underwriters may acquire securities for their own accounts and may resell them from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale.

Underwriters and agents may be entitled under agreements entered into with the depositor to indemnification by the depositor against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribution with respect to payments that the underwriters or agents may have to make in respect of those liabilities.

If a series is offered other than through underwriters, the related prospectus supplement will describe the offering and any agreements to be entered into between the depositor and purchasers of securities of the series.

Additional Information

The depositor has filed with the SEC a Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, covering the securities. This prospectus, which forms a part of the Registration Statement, and the prospectus supplement relating to each series of securities contain summaries of the material terms of the documents referred to in this prospectus and in the prospectus supplement, but do not contain all of the information in the Registration Statement pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. For further information, reference is made to the Registration Statement and its exhibits. The Registration Statement and exhibits can be inspected and copied at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at its Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an internet web site that contains reports, information statements and other information regarding the registrants that file electronically with the SEC, including the depositor. The address of that internet web site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

This prospectus and any related prospectus supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities offered by this prospectus and any related prospectus supplement nor an offer of the securities to any person in any state or other jurisdiction in which the offer would be unlawful. The delivery of this prospectus at any time does not imply that the information in it is correct as of any time after its date.

The issuing entity's annual reports on Form 10-K (including reports of assessment of compliance with the AB Servicing Criteria, attestation reports, and statements of compliance, discussed in "Description of the Securities – Reports to Securityholders" and "Description of the

Agreements – Evidence as to Compliance”, required to be filed under Regulation AB), periodic distribution reports on Form 10-D, current reports on Form 8K and amendments to those reports, together with such other reports to security holders or information about the securities as shall have been filed with the Commission will be posted on the sponsor’s internet web site as soon as reasonably practicable after it has been electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Commission. The address of the website is: www.nomuradeals.com.

As to each issuing entity that is no longer required to file reports under the Exchange Act, periodic distribution reports will be posted on the sponsor’s website referenced above as soon as practicable. Annual reports of assessment of compliance with the AB Servicing Criteria, attestation reports, and statements of compliance will be provided to registered holders of the related securities upon request free of charge. See “Description of the Agreements – Material Terms of the Pooling and Servicing Agreement and Underlying Servicing Agreements — Evidence as to Compliance” and “Description of the Securities — Reports to Securityholders.”

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

All documents referred to in the accompanying prospectus supplement that are filed for the trust fund with the SEC after the date of this prospectus and before the end of the related offering pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are incorporated by reference in this prospectus and are a part of this prospectus from the date of their filing. Any statement contained in a document incorporated by reference in this prospectus is modified or superseded for all purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus (or in the accompanying prospectus supplement) or in any other subsequently filed document also incorporated by reference differs from that statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this prospectus. Neither the depositor nor the master servicer for any series intends to file with the SEC periodic reports with respect to the related trust fund following completion of the reporting period required by Rule 15d-1 or Regulation 15D under the Exchange Act of 1934, and accordingly those periodic reports will not be filed for each trust fund after the first fiscal year of the trust fund unless, at the beginning of any subsequent fiscal year of a trust fund, the securities of any class issued by that trust fund are held of record by 300 or more persons.

The trustee (or any other entity specified in the related prospectus supplement) on behalf of any trust fund will provide without charge to each person to whom this prospectus is delivered, on that person’s written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents referred to above that have been or may be incorporated by reference in this prospectus (not including exhibits to the information that is incorporated by reference unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into the information that this prospectus incorporates). Requests should be directed to the corporate trust office of the trustee or the address of any other entity, in each case as specified in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The accompanying prospectus supplement includes the name, address, telephone number, and, if available, facsimile number of the office or contact person at the corporate trust office of the trustee or other entity. All documents subsequently filed by the depositor pursuant to Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act in respect of any offering prior to the termination of the offering of the offered securities shall also be deemed incorporated by reference into this prospectus and the related prospectus supplement.

Legal Matters

The validity of the securities, including certain federal income tax consequences with respect to the securities, will be passed upon for the depositor by (i) Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, Two World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281 or (ii) any other counsel identified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Financial Information

A new trust fund will be formed for each series of securities. No trust fund will engage in any business activities or have any assets or obligations before the issuance of the related series of securities. Accordingly, no financial statements for any trust fund will be included in this prospectus or in the related prospectus supplement.

Rating

It is a condition to the issuance of the securities of each series offered by this prospectus and by the related prospectus supplement that they shall have been rated in one of the four highest rating categories by the nationally recognized statistical rating agency or agencies specified in the related prospectus supplement.

A security rating is based on the adequacy of the value of the related trust assets and any credit enhancement for that class, and reflects the rating agency's assessment of how likely it is that holders of the class of securities will receive the payments to which they are entitled. A rating is not an assessment of how likely it is that principal prepayments on the underlying loans will be made, the degree to which the rate of prepayments might differ from that originally anticipated or how likely it is that the securities of a series will be redeemed early.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization. Each security rating should be evaluated independently of any other security rating.

Reports To Securityholders

The master servicer or another designated person will be required to provide periodic unaudited reports concerning each trust fund to all registered holders of offered securities of the related series with respect to each trust fund as are required under the Exchange Act and the Commission's related rules and regulations, and under the terms of the applicable agreements.

As to each issuing entity, so long as it is required to file reports under the Exchange Act, those reports will be made available as described above under "Available Information".

As to each issuing entity that is no longer required to file reports under the Exchange Act, periodic distribution reports will be posted on the sponsor's website referenced above under "Available Information" as soon as practicable. Annual reports of assessment of compliance with the AB Servicing Criteria, attestation reports, and statements of compliance will be provided to registered holders of the related securities upon request free of charge. See "Servicing of Mortgage

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